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THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX., No. 785. SHANGHAI, JULY 7, 1882. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₹ AN.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late HUGH BOLD GIBB in our Firm ceased on the 31st March, 1881, that of Mr. HENRY LOWCOCK on the 31st March, 1882.

Mr. HENRY PRINCE TENNANT and Mr. WILLIAM HOMFRAY FULLER DARBY are authorized to sign the name of our Firm in China and Hongkong.

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Shanghai, 1st July, 1882. 6au 20

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17 25au 26th May, 1882.

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WORLD FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

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It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sole proprietors, THE LINCOLN & MIDLAND COUNTIES' DRUG Co., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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Agents for Shanghai—J. LLEWELLYN & Co.

tf 21 7th July, 1882.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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Restores the natural color to grey hair.
Instantly stops the hair from fading.
If occasionally used
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Sold everywhere, in large bottles holding almost a Pint, 1s. 6d. each.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE to Invalids.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmacentical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880. To J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE; that the story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, has been sworn to.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864.

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25no-82 16 26th May, 1882.

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(2) alt. 25se-82 8 27th Sept., 1881.

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CAUTION.—Genuine ONLY with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

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15ju-83 10 June 16th, 1882.

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14mr-83 9 15th March, 1882.

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PUNJAB

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A NEW SOFT FELT DOUBLE HAT,

With AIR-CHAMBER, possessing similar advantages to the Celebrated

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23ju-82 22 24th June, 1881.

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North-China Herald

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SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

VOL. XXIX., No. 785. SHANGHAI, JULY 7, 1882. PRICE, TLS. 12 ₹ AN.

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Latest Mail dates in England, from China.

Hongkong, ... Apr. 16
Shanghai, ... „ 13
Received 22nd May.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 1st July, 1882, the wife of J. FINDLAY, of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 3rd July, the wife of WILLIAM H. DALGLIESH, of a son.

At Shanghai, on the 5th instant, the wife of THOS. R. WHEELOCK, of a daughter.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer @ A.M.	Barometer Attached Therm.	Thermometer in shade. Max.	Thermometer in shade. Min.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Dry bulb.	Hygrometer at 9 A.M. Wet bulb.	Wind. Force.	Wind. Direction.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
July	"	"	°	°	°	°			
1	29.76	73.5	76.0	71.0	72.0	71.0	3	East	0.53
2	29.72	71.0	73.0	69.0	70.5	70.0	3	East	1.63
3	29.70	70.0	72.0	67.5	69.5	68.5	1	N.E.	0.23
4	29.73	74.5	76.5	66.0	74.0	71.0	4	South	..
5	29.76	74.0	81.0	71.0	73.5	73.0	3	North	0.72
6	29.70	74.5	76.5	73.0	74.0	73.0	3	South	0.52
7	29.75	73.0	80.0	70.0	77.5	73.0	0	Z.	0.36

EXPLANATION.

Initials:—b. blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm. Force from 1 to 21, estimated.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *El Dorado*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Youd, amah and boy, Mr. and Mrs. Brenan, Mr. L. Franzenbark and servant.

Per str. *Minard Castle*, for Foochow—Messrs. E. T. B. Allan and M. C. Cole.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, for Chefoo—Mr. W. Howie, Mr. and Mrs. Youd, boy and amah.

Per str. *Kungpai*, for Tientsin—Mr. A. J. Reeks.

Per str. *Hiroshima Maru*, for Nagasaki—Dr. Walter, Paymaster Sullivan, U.S.N., Messrs. W. V. Soutanoe and R. D. Wintle. For Hiogo—Messrs. A. P. Rehder and P. Springer. For Yokohama—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lines, two children and infant, Miss Macmillan, Messrs. L. Gouillond and Koidumi. For San Francisco—Mr. P. Lasserre (Chancellor du Consulate de France).

Per str. *Ningpo*, for Hongkong—Mr. Burr.

Per str. *Haean*, for Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Von Mollendoff. For Chefoo—Miss Roberts.

Per str. *Hingshing*, for Tientsin—Mr. J. Stevens.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, for Hankow—Mr. G. J. Morrison.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Laertes*, from Liverpool via Hongkong—Dr. Morrison.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Miss Howard, Messrs. Dawbarn, Major and Darling.

Per str. *Yangtsé*, from Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, Mrs. Forbes' amah, Mrs. Van Calbeck's amah. From Suez—Messrs. M. Elman and Apakiozà. From Hongkong—Mrs. C. Blanchard, Mr. O. Adams and Dr. M. G. Fernandez.

Per str. *Hingshing*, from Tientsin—Mr. and Mrs. Fryer.

Per str. *Sin Nanzing*, from Tientsin—Mr. W. Gubbay.

Per str. *Kiangpiau*, from Hankow—Mr. E. Felton.

Per str. *Haean*, from Tientsin—Mr. Hirsbrunner.

Per str. *Wuhu*, from Hankow—Gen. Shepard (U.S. Consul), Revs. Gonzalez and Inglesias.

Per str. *Ajax*, from Hongkong — Miss Cubbin.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Sindh*, for Marseilles—Messrs. A. Sinclair, J. Shearer, G. Richards, A. Lewis, C. H. King, F. Major, A. H. Dawbarn, Capt. Lew Poo Chin, Lieut. Lin Lee Chiong, Messrs. Kiang, Cheng, Yu, Leong, Liu, and Cheng Bun. For Naples—Admiral Farquhar. For Hongkong—Mr. C. Taylor.

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AGENTS:—London:—Messrs. GEO. STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill (E.C.) Hongkong:—Messrs. MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co., Queen's Road. New York and Atlantic Ports:—Mr. ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. San Francisco (Cal.), Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange, California St. Sydney:—Messrs. GORDON & GOTCH. Melbourne:—Messrs. NORTON, HARGRAVE & Co. Yokohama:—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Nagasaki:—CHINA & JAPAN TRADING Co.

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30, Cornhill,

LONDON *(E.C.)*

THE publication of the *North-China Herald and Supreme Court & Consular Gazette* commenced at 4.30 P.M.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1882.

FROM the reports of the Commissioners of Customs at the three open ports in the north of this for the last year we learn that trade at Chefoo was interfered with during the early part of the season by rumours of strained relations between China and Japan, in connection with their claims on Liuchiu, and later by serious inundations in the country districts. These latter placed many roads and bridges under water, so that the only communication was by wading, swimming, floating in large earthenware jars, or on floats of wood or gourds. Then the Yellow River burst its banks, causing such a cessation of trade at Changyi Hsien—where a large quantity of cotton yarn is consumed—that some 1,000 bales of the article remained unsold at the end of the year. Notwithstanding these

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misfortunes the import of cotton goods during the year was only slightly less than in 1880 as regards the number of pieces, but it showed an increase in value, owing to an excess in the receipts of the more valuable qualities. Then, English Drills, which had fallen to 2,760 pieces in 1880, rose to 18,883 pieces; English Sheetings from 1,967 to 5,760 pieces; American Drills increased 10,000, but in sheetings of the same make there was a falling off of 19,331 pieces. English and American Jeans declined 4730 and 1,820 pieces respectively. Grey Shirtings fell from 284,515 pieces to 256,740 pieces, and T.-Cloths from 350,413 pieces to 331,803 pieces. In White and Spotted Shirtings there was an increase of 10,000 pieces and a large advance in the quantities of Turkey Reds. Cotton Yarn, 15,244 piculs, was 3,395 piculs more than in 1880, and nearly six times larger than the import five years previously. About 44,000 bales of native cotton was imported; chiefly in junks. During the year the direct importation of cotton piece goods and yarn, especially intended for the Chefoo market, was resumed on a large scale by an English firm, the goods being transhipped here from the ocean-going steamers. In Woollens there was a considerable excess over the import of the previous year, in every denomination of goods except Lastings and Crape Lastings. The Commissioner at Tientsin says of Cotton goods that the year's import exceeded last year's by 458,928 pieces, and that only two articles, dyed and brocaded shirtings and Dutch drills—the falling off in the former being 7,920 pieces and in the latter 46,460 pieces—seem to have lost favour in the northern market. For all other cotton manufactures there had been a large demand. An increase of 75,572 pieces of American and 65,623 pieces of English Drills was particularly noticeable, and leaves it as yet undecided which of the two makes is more in favour. Handkerchiefs had increased by 16,608 dozens, due perhaps to the reason assigned by the Commissioner at Newchwang, who says, "where there are soldiers foreign handkerchiefs will always find a ready market." The increase in Woollens, to 50,330 from 42,448 pieces of all kinds, occurred principally in Spanish Stripes, English Camlets, Lustres, Orleans, and Broad Cloth. The report from Newchwang is that the trade in foreign piece goods had been far from profitable during the year, and there had been a falling off in the import of many articles. Grey Shirtings appear, the Commissioner says, to have lost their position and had fallen from 90,000 to 74,000 pieces; T-Cloths from 178,000 to 74,000 pieces, Sheetings from 81,000 to 48,000, and other articles to a small extent. On the other hand Drills advanced from 83,000 to 167,000 pieces and Handkerchiefs from 13,000 to 23,000 dozens. In Woollens, only Camlets and Crape Lastings had been in demand, and "these were eagerly taken up because they were cheap, and they were cheap because they were of inferior quality." In none of the reports is any reference made to the comparative quality of English and other cotton manufactures. The Newchwang Commissioner writes regarding native cloth that it has made a gallant struggle for a place at his port and has succeeded at the expense of piece goods. In 1871 none of it entered the port; in 1880 the value of the import was H. Taels 29,600, and last year it reached H. Taels 51,600. The import of metals at Chefoo shows a remarkable expansion, except in bar-iron. Nailrod iron and iron wire were almost double the quantity of 1880, being 30,638 and 6,005 piculs respectively, while lead rose from 1,432 to 7,313 piculs, and old scrap iron increased from 67,878 to 75,103 piculs. Tin, on the other hand, had fallen to 52 piculs of slabs; but there was in increase in the import of tin plates. At Tientsin, metals show an increase of 24,367 piculs, the total being 73,498 piculs against 49,129 piculs in 1880: nailrod and bar-iron were 19,075 piculs; pig-iron 10,790 piculs; lead 875 piculs; and quicksilver 102 piculs. At Newchwang the value of the import of metals declined 25 per cent during the year; the diminution being in all kinds of iron, except iron wire the thick kinds of which are used for making lanterns and the thin in the manufacture of artificial flowers. The lead trade at this port was unknown ten years ago, its value last year was at Tls. 11,600; the metal being used in the numerous distilleries which exist in the district. In general imports that of Matches has increased at Chefoo and Newchwang. Needles were imported into the latter port to the value of H. Tls. 25,000, but regarding their quality, the Commissioner writes thus of a sample: "The needles brought me bent so readily in the hand as to convince me they must be dangerous for sewing purposes. I was under the impression that they were made entirely of lead, but on bringing the maguet to bear on them I found that they had sufficient steel in them to indicate their susceptibility to magnetic influence." There is a decrease to be noted in the import of Window Glass at Chefoo and Newchwang.

The import of opium into Tientsin increased 202 piculs but at Chefoo it fell off 643.34 piculs, and 62 per cent at Newchwang. At the last port the value of foreign drug imported 10 years ago was H. Tls. 1,176,500, last year it was only H. Tls. 224,000.

As regards the native trade at the three ports, we find that the import of sugar declined at all of them, accompanied by heavy losses. At Chefoo the Fukien dealers are state to have lost Hk. Tls. 280,000, and at Newchwang brown sugar now pays the merchant so little that he cannot afford to pay freight upon it, and it is treated as ballast on the voyage from the southern ports. The trade in beancake was greatly interfered with at the time of the dispute between the Swatow Guild and the Customs, and the price at Chefoo fell so much that the manufactures ceased working at night, as had been their custom. At Newchwang matters were still worse. Confidence was at one time destroyed, several failures took place, but in spite of this there was an advance in the trade in beans, beancake, and bean oil. On the whole these reports lead us to the conclusion that the native trade in the north was not profitable last year. And the course of our market for imports since the Chinese new year seems to indicate that operations in 1881 were on too large a scale, and had resulted in heavy stocks being carried over to 1882.

The exports in which foreigners are chiefly interested, were goatskin rugs 247,545, goatskins 44,500, dogskin rugs 12,000; for all which there was an increasing demand throughout the year. The price of a goat skin rug at Tientsin is stated to have been 4s. 6d. The export of straw braid shows a deficiency of some 3,500 piculs; a marked improvement in all descriptions of plait is reported by the Commissioner at Tientsin, who says that the trade has on the whole been satisfactory to foreigners. Camels' wool from Tientsin show a decrease of 6,670 piculs—from 16,442 to 9,772 piculs, the article having fallen into disfavour at home. From Chefoo Hk. Tls. 73,292 value of all kinds of silk were exported, and from Newchwang Hk. Tls. 83,4000.

Summary of News.

The Fourth of July was observed on Tuesday last with the usual ceremonies at the U.S. Consulate.—Chiarini's Circus still continues to attract large audiences, though its performances have been more than once interrupted by unfavourable weather.—Many of the coolies of the Shanghai Cargo Boat Co. have been on strike during the week; business has thereby been interrupted, but no serious outbreak has, as yet, taken place.—In the correspondence column will be found a letter from the Chairman of the Board of Governors of the General Hospital, which contains the result of the enquiry into the complaints recently brought against the management of that establishment.

The French mail of the 28th May arrived here on the 3rd inst. by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Yangtsé*.

The American mail ex *Oceanic*, with San Francisco dates to 6th June arrived here on the 6th inst. by the M.B.M. Co.'s steamer *Tokio Maru*.

A mail for Europe leaves to-morrow by the M.M. Co.'s steamer *Sindh*.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Vid Suez.)

(Supplied solely to the "N.-C. Daily News.")

London, 29th June.

The Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad still urging the abandonment of the conference.

30th June.

1,200 Marines have started for Alexandria.

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The French Press are disposed to leave the British Government to intervene alone in Egypt.

1st July.

A British siege train of 72 guns is ordered to be in readiness.

The House of Commons has passed through Committee the Bill for repression of crime in Ireland.

Mr. Parnell and 24 Home Rulers have been suspended for obstructing.

3rd July.

The British preparations are now completed.

Arabi Bey has proposed a Council of Ministers, and a levy of all men capable of bearing arms in Alexandria.

The Garrison has been reinforced by 11,000 men.

4th July.

The conference are discussing Turkish intervention.

The Egyptian Government declare they are determined to resist the Turkish troops.

5th July.

Frequent Cabinet Councils are being held.

Admiral Seymour has demanded that the armament of Alexandria shall stop immediately.

French naval and military preparations are being made in view of the contingency of a mixed occupation of Egypt.

We direct the attention of our readers to the very alarming news contained in the letter of our Newchwang Correspondent, dated 30th June. There seems no room to hope that the outrage he informs us of has been at all exaggerated, and every reason to fear that it will lead to serious difficulties.

A Correspondent writes to us from the north that the British Treaty with Corea is not likely to be ratified. A good deal, we fancy, has to be settled before any regular treaty-relations can be entered into; and the treaty we have already had an opportunity of perusing is certainly an unsatisfactory document. We shall return to this subject shortly.

We hear from Chi-nan Fu that no progress has been made towards the settlement of the house-difficulty between the missionaries and the Governor. That official has notified to the Taung-li Yamên his willingness to effect an exchange of properties, but as the same offer has been made continually during the last eleven months without leading to any result the end does not seem much nearer now than it was before.—The rumour of three foreigners having been murdered in Shantung, which reached Tientsin some weeks ago, appears to be still unconfirmed. Our Correspondent at Chi-nan Fu has heard nothing about it, and does not believe it.

In another column will be found the Opium Memorial recently drawn up by the missionaries of Peking, and published in the current number of the *Chinese Recorder and Missionary Journal*. It is not, we think, a very happily-worded document. The view it takes of the question is one-sided and unstatesmanlike. The writers say nothing that has not been said before, and fail to make any suggestion that might facilitate the solution of the difficulty by the British Government. The moment selected for its presentation, too, is decidedly ill-judged. What with Ireland on one side, and Egypt on the other, the Cabinet has just now quite enough to distract it without being worried with petitions on a subject of subsidiary importance—a subject which has been thrashed bare over and over again, and on which the present petitioners, at any rate, have not succeeded in finding anything new to say. We fear that the effect of the memorial, if it has any effect at all, will be irritating. Even allowing for the intrinsic importance of the question under petition, we submit that its settlement will not be expedited by the presentation to the House of Commons of a document which makes no attempt to deal with the political and financial difficulties of the proposed reform. The memorialists know perfectly well that the Cabinet is familiar with the opinions they express, and they must themselves acknowledge that those opinions represent only one side of a many-sided and exceedingly difficult question of state-policy; or, if the Cabinet is not familiar with them, it is certainly not because they have not been urged upon it *ad nauseam*. We do not see, therefore, that the present effort, praiseworthy though it be as regards the intention of the memorialists, is likely to bring forth much fruit.

A novel ground of claiming rewards and honours is advanced by Li Hung-chang in a recent *Peking Gazette* on behalf of certain officers who had brought some gunboats out from England without damage. Hitherto, says the Memorialist, it has been the custom to pay a very heavy sum for insurance along the entire route, and in the present instance Sir Robert Hart had made a special request that the insurances should be effected in some foreign office. The astute Memorialist, however, with a view to saving further useless and unprofitable expenses, gave private and particular instructions not to insure the vessels, but to exercise more than ordinary caution and care. Foreigners, he adds naïvely, all considered this policy most reckless. In spite of it all, the vessels were brought out safely, unprotected by insurance, and in so doing the officers in charge accomplished a feat of infinitely greater difficulty than that of a diplomatist, who merely labours with pen and tongue. Whether this strange recommendation will have any weight with the Emperor, rests with the Board of Civil Office.

Who or what are the 'gentry' of China, of whom we hear every now and then? They seem a power in the state by no means to be ignored. They issue proclamations, pull the wires of officialdom, exercise a strong influence on both mandarins and people, sway the course of justice, and distribute pains and penalties among all who cross their path; while if ever there is any popular *émeute* or any disturbance of the public mind, the mysterious 'gentry' always threaten to emerge from their lairs and take summary vengeance on all who oppose their views. A memorial has now been addressed to the Throne by Wen-shuo, complaining of these meddlesome and mischievous people. Their influence, he says, makes itself felt in every branch of the provincial administration. They are the practical arbiters in all lawsuits, and interfere with the public proceedings of courts on behalf of the party who pays them the highest bribes. They actually take upon themselves to inflict torture, while their control of the revenue is almost unlimited. Even the highest provincial authorities stand more or less in awe of them, and as they have no recognised status in the country and do not form a corporate body it is exceedingly difficult to deal with them. The Emperor has issued a Rescript ordering the provincial Governments to require the 'gentry' to hand over all the lands of which they have illegally required possession, with arrears of taxes, and to take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent the gentry's interference in public matters. The gentry must be an interesting set of people, and it is a pity that so little seems to be known about them.

A Correspondent draws our attention to an interesting fact in the recent literature of the opium-controversy. At the annual meeting of the Anti-opium Society, the Secretary stated that he had received a letter from Sir George Birdwood of the the India Office, one of the most ardent advocates of opium-smoking, admitting that an analysis made by Professor Ashfield of the incrustation on the stem of an opium-pipe afforded absolute proof that morphia was volatilised—that is, smoked—in opium-smoking; a fact which he had vehemently contradicted up till then. The writer frankly and promptly congratulated the Society on the result, for it scored heavily in their favour, and was a complete surprise for him, though it did not decide every point in dispute.—This is a very remarkable conversion, and we think it is deserving of full publicity.

Although the weather was all that could be desired, the Fourth of July passed off on Tuesday without any special demonstration. Owing to the absence of an American ship of war no salute was fired from the harbour at noon, nor on shore by the S.V.A. as was the case last year. A few merchant vessels dressed in bunting but there was very little display of the kind on land. The Court Room at the American Consulate was decorated in much the same way as on previous occasions. The dais was draped with the national ensign, and a portrait of George Washington formed a conspicuous object at the upper end of the room. Shortly after 12 noon Mr. Denny entered the Court, where a large number of American citizens and a fair sprinking of other nationalities had already assembled. The Rev. G. Fitch offered up prayer on behalf of the President and people of the United States. At the request of Mr. Denny Mr. H. de Courcy Forbes then read the Declaration of Independence, which, as most people are aware, is rather a lengthy document, setting forth the objects and reasons of the American colonies for casting off their allegiance to the Throne of Great Britain. After this had been concluded, Mr. Denny invited all present to drink the toast of "The Day we celebrate," which was done with due honours in the office of the Clerk of the Court and the adjoining room. Had the arrangements for the electric light been completed, there would have been an illumination last evening. In its absence, beyond festoons of Chinese lanterns at the Astor House, there does not appear to have been any attempt at gas jets or designs in any part of the settlement.

It would be a great advantage if there were a meteorological office in Shanghai, connected by telegraph with the Observatory at Sicawei. It is reasonable to suppose that Father Dechevrens is always in possession of observations by which he is able to predict the probable course of the weather during the next two or three days. This, considering the distance of the Observatory from Shanghai, is of no practical use to us, and it would be well if some regular and daily communication could be established.

The *Hu Pao* on Wednesday morning advocated the encouragement, by the Chinese authorities, of the native growth of opium; arguing that by such a policy the Indian trade will be gradually undermined, and recommending that, when this has been accomplished the native growth shall be stopped. From the standpoint of Chinese statesmanship, the plan proposed is comprehensible enough. It is that adopted by Li Hung-chang, and although it may be condemned as doing evil that good may come it affords at any rate an illustration—we do not say a proof—of the theory that the Chinese are really anxious to put down opium-smoking. That they are anxious to stop the foreign trade, we all believe; but whether they have any honest desire to put down the habit itself has yet to be proved. In any case we have no right to hinder them from growing the plant on their own account, and this is a danger to which the Indian opium-merchants are of course exposed. When the Indian trade is killed, and the Chinese production has been so far increased as to supply all the smokers in the country, we shall be able to see whether the Government is really in earnest in its expressed wish to stop the vice. It will then have the matter

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in its own hands, and be unable to plead foreign pressure, as it does now.

The *Hsin Pao* is to be discontinued, we believe, from the last of the present Chinese moon. It has lasted longer than any of its other purely Chinese contemporaries. The *I Pao*, the *Wei Pao*, and the *Hui Pao*, all died a natural death after a comparatively short and very struggling existence. The *Hsin Pao*, which arose from the ashes of its predecessors, started under more promising auspices; but it was really nothing more than a sort of official circular, distributed to all the provincial officers from the Tao-tai's yamên, having a very few hundreds of paying subscribers, and certainly being deficient in enterprise. The field is now divided, as regards daily papers, between the two *Shanghai Gazettes*. Weekly and bi-weekly journalism is well represented by the *Wan Kuo Kung Pao* and the *Yi Wên Lu*, the former being the organ of Protestant, the latter of Catholic, missionaries.

It is impossible for us to reply seriatim to the very numerous letters we receive from Chinese correspondents, official and other, in commendation and encouragement of the *Hu Pao*. The circulation of that paper is rapidly increasing, having quadrupled since it was first launched upon the market. Our Chinese friends are liberal not only with their praise but with their advice. Only on Wednesday we received a cordial letter from the Fu-t'ai Yamên of Hu-pei, full of suggestions,—which, alas, were as impracticable as they were well meant. But even impracticable suggestions, made in so kindly a spirit, are encouraging, as showing how all classes appreciate the efforts we are making.

A Correspondent writes to us correcting the *Pall Mall* reviewer we quote elsewhere respecting the quatrain on the statue of George III. His version is certainly far better than that given in the *Pall Mall*, which is sadly halting:—

When Henry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,
The Protestants made him the Head of the Church;
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,
Instead of the Church made him head of the steeple.

We hear that General Vlangaly, formerly Russian Minister at Peking, has been appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg. General Vlangaly was always strongly in favour of the rendition of Kuldja to the Chinese, and resigned office some years ago when he found that the Government were set upon an opposite policy. His reestablishment and promotion, therefore, are a clear proof of the esteem in which he is held by the advisers of the Czar.

The army of Egypt must have been greatly increased of late if the garrison at Alexandria has been reinforced to the extent mentioned in the telegram published to-day. The whole army consisted of eighteen infantry and four cavalry regiments up till recently, and at the close of the Russo-Turkish war, during which it was increased as Egypt took part in it, the numbers were 15,000 men. The army is raised by conscription, and besides those on the rolls there will be a great number who have served, and in the prospect of disturbance would be ready to serve again. The population of Alexandria is probably about 220,000.

The position which Egypt occupies to the Porte was thus defined by Sir R. Phillimore, who after examining all the firmans of the Porte, and other authorities, on the subject said,—That in the firmans, whose authority upon this point appears to be paramount, Egypt is invariably spoken of as one of the provinces of the Ottoman Empire; that the Egyptian army is regulated as part of the military force of the Ottoman Empire; that the taxes are imposed and levied in the name of the Porte; that the treaties of the Porte are binding upon Egypt, and that she has no separate *jus legationis*; and that the flag of both the army and the navy is the flag of the Porte. Subsequent to this opinion being given some additional powers of soverignty were granted to the Khidive, but these did not materially affect his position as it was defined after the connection in London in 1840, and of which the foregoing is an epitome.

The very moderate profits realised by first arrivals of tea seem not to have been continued in more recent sales, as last advices tell of a fall of 2d. to 2½d. per lb. This, too, in spite of a possibility of supplies being kept back by an interruption of transit viâ the Suez Canal.

We understand that several merchants here have received telegraphic instructions to insure produce now on the way to the Suez Canal against war risk. This has been covered by the local offices at ¼ per cent., and no doubt while Egypt remains in a disturbed state all shipments will be similarly protected.

We notice by our Hongkong exchanges that the Spanish Minister is on his way to Corea for the purpose of negotiating a treaty.

A telegram was received a few days ago announcing the death of Mr. C. P. Blethen; we regret very much to hear that another message was received on Friday last confirming the sad intelligence.

We notice in the Hongkong papers the sudden death of Mr. Henry Smith, chief accountant in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The deceased gentleman was seized with an apoplectic fit on the 25th inst., and died a short time afterwards.

The partial success which attended the recent strike amongst stonemasons seems to have encouraged others to follow their example. Messrs. Wheelock & Co., or rather the new Cargo-Boat Company, employ upwards of four hundred coolies, many of whom, during the last few days, have become impressed with the idea that they are not sufficiently well paid, and that they ought to receive an extra $2 per month in return for the arduous duties they performed. As this was not forthcoming many absented themselves from their work on Monday and Tuesday, though fortunately not in sufficient numbers to cause a deadlock. On Wednesday others followed their example to such an extent that the boats could not properly be plied and business was at a standstill. How long this state of affairs will last, or how it will end, it is at present impossible to say.

We learn that the capital has been privately subscribed for a new Wharf Company on the premises lately H.M. Naval Yard. The new Company will be under the management of Messrs. Russell and Co. with a small board of directors. Two vessels have already discharged at the wharves, and the steamer *Dorset* is now alongside. The present accommodation being insufficient the Company intend to commence building additional godowns immediately.

We have heard it said during the last day or two that the Municipal Council should either purchase a gun and cause it to be fired twice a week at noon, or arrange with the Volunteers that this public duty of firing the time gun should be discharged by the Artillery Company. The cost of a suitable gun would not be great, and the community would surely be pleased if the Council made them independent of the ships of war that may be in harbour. The correct time could be furnished to the gunner by Mr. Müller, or another of the watchmakers in the Settlement.

The collections for Trinity Cathedral Sunday-schools on Sunday amounted to exactly One Hundred Dollars—the precise sum mentioned by the Rev. W. L. Groves as the one he hoped to obtain.

The report of the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin for last year contains the following under the head of Mining:—The works at the K'ai-p'ing Colliery have been pushed on during the past year, and it is now expected that by April between 200 and 300 tons a day will be raised and sent to Tientsin, either for sale there or for transmission to the South. With regard to its price, it is calculated that it can be sold profitably at Tientsin at not more than $6 per ton for "lump." Your attention is invited to the following table, showing the rates at which Japanese Coal can be laid down here and sold at a profit. For this information I am indebted to a gentlemen of great experience in this branch of trade.

The present (1881) *wholesale* price per ton—

Takasima lump is	Tientsin Tls.	7 to 8
Miké lump is	,,	7

The lowest *wholesale* price per ton for which these coals could be sold at Tientsin (freight and Customs duty included) would be about—

Takasima lump	Tientsin Tls.	6.50
Miké lump	,,	5 to 6

The price per ton in Japan for a shipment (say) of 1,000 tons is—

Takasima lump	$4 50
Miké lump	$3.50

The lowest freight per ton paid on Coal from Japan to Tientsin during 1881 was—

By steamer	Tientsin Tls.	3.32
,, sailing vessel	,,	2.70

The amount of Coal imported during 1881 was 17,445 tons.

In writing of the silk trade at Chefoo in 1881 the Commissioner of Customs there says that an impetus will probably be given to the manufacture of pongees, as a factory for the reeling and weaving of silk by means of foreign machinery, established there four years ago, and called the "Filanda" is in process of conversion into a public company, in which a large number of shareholders are to be Chinese. In their prospectus the promoters of the scheme confidently anticipate a great improvement in the silk trade of the province as soon as the new company shall have commenced business.

During last year 18,729 Chinese passengers availed themselves of the steam communication to and fro between Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, and Shanghai—a number greatly in excess of previous years; 48 only voyaged between these ports in sailing vessels; 523 went by sailing ships to ports in Russian Manchuria, and 441 returned thence in sailing ships and 38 in steamers. The native traffic between Chefoo, Amoy, Swatow, and Hongkong was small, consisting of 138 to, and 126 from, these ports, mostly by steamers. The Commissioner of Customs at Chefoo, in giving these particulars, says that there is ample scope for a light draught steamer capable of crossing the Taku and Newchwang bars at ordinary tides, and specially constructed to carry Chinese passengers, as well as cargo.

The following account of the cultivation of ginseng and the wild plant in Corea is from the report of the Commissioner of Customs, at Newchwang:—The chief item which the Coreans bring across the border is ginseng, and this is the most valuable. Wild ginseng is found amongst the hills, and takes more than 30 years to arrive at perfection. The root can be used when it has been in the ground about 12 years, but it is not so valuable as that of mature age. The other kinds of ginseng, known as first and second quality Coreau, are a special branch of culture. Only well-to-do people can afford to set apart the ground for its cultivation, and to devote to it the time which it requires. The usual period allowed for the root to attain its full growth is from five to six years; it is then dug up, washed, and dried in a pan over a fire, and, after the skin has been scraped away, it is ready for the market. Once every year a small red flower is put forth, the seed from

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which is carefully preserved and sown the following year.

At the British Police Court on Wednesday Owen Regan, a fireman belonging to the s.s. *Laertes* was charged with being drunk and incapable. He pleaded guilty and was cautioned and discharged after giving the usual promise of amendment. Thomas Ford, described as a clerk unemployed, was charged with assaulting one Tung-tse-hai. The accused said he had only acted in self defence. The complainant, who is an assistant in Lee Kee & Co.'s store Hongkew, did not give a very intelligible statement of the case. The defendant had obtained some liquor on credit for which he was unable to pay. A dispute arose and a scuffle ensued; and although the complainant produced a torn coat His Worship held the charge had not been proved. As, however, the accused had been drinking and appeared to be on the verge of *delirium tremens*, as well as destitute, he remanded him to the Police Station for three days in order that he might be taken proper care of.—On Friday Andrew Moore, a fireman belonging to the s.s. *Benalder* was charged with being drunk and incapable on a pontoon at 1.45 a.m. The accused admitted the offence but made the usual excuses about meeting with friends, &c., &c. After giving the customary pledge of total abstinence he was cautioned and discharged.

At the British Police Court yesterday P. Fraitus, an able seaman belonging to the ship *Narwhal*, was charged by the master of the same with having been drunk and disorderly on board. From the evidence of the complainant and the second mate it appeared that when being put under restraint he had violently assaulted the former, having torn his clothes and broken his watch chain. The accused admitted the offence, but pleaded that he had received rough usage. His Worship ordered him to return to duty, to pay the costs of the Court and to make good the damage he had caused as soon as it has been assessed. James Hern, another able seaman belonging to the same ship, was charged with being drunk and incapable, and was cautioned and discharged. Ali Cassim, a fireman belonging to the s.s. *Khedive*, was charged with refusal of duty. The Captain and Chief Engineer gave evidence to the effect that the accused had been originally shipped at Bombay as a tindal; he deserted from the ship at Singapore, came on by the French mail and rejoined here. During his absence another man had been promoted in his place and he was accordingly taken on as a fireman. He at first consented to the arrangement, but afterwards refused duty, because the wages were less than he had previously been in receipt of. The accused said he went ashore at Singapore and had been locked up, and was therefore unable to leave with the *Khedive*. His Worship directed him to return to duty, but would make no order as to wages; the fact of his being disrated was no reason for refusal of duty. He must serve until his articles had expired, when the shipping master at Bombay would determine what pay he was to receive or whether any deduction could be made from the rate at which he had been shipped.

The Guion steamer *Alaska* has made a remarkable passage from Queenstown to New York; arriving in 7 days, 4 hours and 10 minutes, which is 2 days and 10 minutes less than her former outward-journey, notwithstanding that she went 107 miles out of her course to avoid icebergs. Her best day's steaming was 428 knots and her average 410. It is said that no steamer has ever before made a passage to New York at such a high average rate of speed.

The House of Lords has again thrown out the Bill legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister, but this time with a greatly diminished majority. In 1879 it was rejected by eleven, and now it has met the same fate by four votes only. This is encouraging, as it shows that their Lordships are not likely to thwart the will of the nation much longer. The arguments for and against the measure have been so often discussed that it is scarcely worth while repeating them here. The Queen is generally believed to regard it with favour, her sons have more than once openly voted for it, and the people desire it to be passed; whilst only a comparative few, principally advanced Ritualists, wish the restriction to continue. Minorities, however, are sometimes able to rule majorities, and this is a case in point. The minority in question, probably through the influence of the Right Reverend Bench, can exert its influence in the Upper House and thus hold their own against all odds, and even Royalty itself. But after all, this obstinacy is only thrown away. If the obstructives, and those who share their opinions, will only reflect a little they will see that something more than the thin end of the wedge has already been introduced. Marriage with a deceased wife's sister has, for many years, been legalised in Canada and the Australian Colonies. For some time, however, those who contracted such unions were compelled to remain abroad, for when they returned to England they found to their dismay that their wives and children, as such, could claim no legal rights whatever in the United Kingdom. This very awkward state of affairs Parliament very wisely saw the necessity of remedying. About four or five years ago a Bill was passed by both Houses recognising such marriages that had been solemnized in those colonies where they were allowed by existing laws. An easier loophole of escape could scarcely have been contrived. If a sister-in-law and brother-in-law are desirous of entering the "holy estate," nothing is simpler, as long as they have money. All that is required is to buy a couple of return tickets to any port in Canada; take out a license, or enter the banns, and be married at the first church. They can then return home and very safely defy both the bench of bishops and the House of Lords. Such being the case this continued obstinacy on the part of our hereditary rulers is fatuous.

An excellent *mot*, attributed to the native American chief Sitting Bull apropos of the Chinese Exclusion Bill, is mentioned in the *Hongkong Daily Press*. "What a pity it is," he remarked, thoughtfully, "that our forefathers failed to pass an anti-European Bill early in the seventeenth century!" The unfortunate descendants of the Aztecs and the Incas, if any still remain, might very well express the same regret.

The *Daily Press* hears that, owing to recent heavy rains, several extensive districts on the frontiers of the provinces of Kuangtung and Kuangsi have been inundated, and that great distress prevails in consequence. Canton is just now overcrowded with refugees from the flooded parts, who annoy the residents by begging.

At the Hongkong Supreme Court on Thursday last, the 29th ult., Mr. Fraser-Smith, Editor and Proprietor of the *Hongkong Telegraph*, was arraigned on a criminal charge of libel and defamation against Herr Bandmann. Mr. Mackeau appeared for the prosecutor and the defendant appeared personally. Mr. Smith pleaded not guilty and filed an answer to the charges preferred against him, the sum and substance of which was that he admitted having published the articles complained of on the 10th and 14th June respectively, but denied that they were libellous, as they were published in good faith, without malice, and with a full belief that the statements contained in them were true. The defendant further alleged that the publication of one of the articles was rendered necessary by an unjustifiable public attack and threats of personal violence made by the prosecutor, and for the proper vindication of his character which had been wantonly assailed. Mr. Smith applied for a postponement in order to obtain the evidence of Miss Clarice Mylford, then in Shanghai, who would be a material witness in substantiating the statements published concerning Mr. Bandmann. After some conversation between the Chief Justice, the Counsel for the prosecution, and the defendant, the further hearing of the case was adjourned until 10.30 a.m. on Monday, the 3rd inst.

The *China Mail* says:—"We hear that the Chinese are furbishing up the plant of the old Woosung Railway, which was so effectually despoiled after a short existence. We have no information, at present, as to what uses the material thus being revived is to be put to; that no doubt will be made apparent very shortly. There is a possibility that this step has been taken with a view to the re-opening of the Railway." We have heard nothing of the sort, but the rumour may be true all the same.

We take the following note from the *Daily Press*, and may mention that a Japanese paper stated a short time ago that a Chinese had made a contract for 2,000 dagger-fans with a native maker:—"Fan-daggers are known elsewhere than in Hongkong. I have just come across the following paragraph in a London paper:—'The other day about elegant fans were sequestered in Naples by the police, being found to contain sharp, slender daggers concealed in the handles.' A equally cunning weapon is in my possession at the present moment. It is apparently an ordinary Chinese fan, but the outside slips are thick pieces of iron, painted back, a blow from which would render a man insensible if struck on the head. This fan was taken from a Chinese desperado in Hongkong some few years ago."

The London newspapers which came on by the French mail contain the prospectus of the Southern Mahratta Railway Co. The lines proposed to be constructed are in the Southern Mahratta country, 450 miles in length, and will run from the terminus of the West of India Portuguese railway on the British frontier to Bellary, with branches to Bankapur and Belgaum. The Government of India guarantees 3½ per cent interest on the capital for fifty years, with an additional ½ per cent during the first five years of construction. In addition to these returns the Company takes ½ of the net earnings of the lines, less, during the first five years, the ½ per cent paid by the Secretary of State.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Alexandria 22nd May, and is from the *Ceylon Observer*:—We have now 9 men-of-war in port, viz. 4 British *(Invincible, Bitterne, Falcon* and *Beacon)*, 3 French *(La Gallicsoniere, Aspic* and *Ferbin)* and 2 Greek *(Hellas* and *King George)*. The *Alexandra, Monarch, Superb, Inflexible, Témbraire, Bacchante* and *Iris* are lying in Looda Bay (Crete) ready to sail for here, if necessary. The French have stationed men-of-war along the Suez Canal, in Port Said, Ismailia and Suez. With regard to the English ships in the above list, Sir Charles Dilke stated in the House, on the 25th May, that they were then inside the port of Alexandria.

The export of gold coin from Russia, which reached a total of £8,000,000 sterling last year, has so greatly increased during the early months of the present that it is expected to be fourteen to sixteen millions for the whole year. So great an export has not taken place since 1876, just before the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war, and during the twenty-five years previous to 1880 the annual export averaged only £2,000,000. During that time, however, many foreign loans were negotiated by Russia, and these obviated the necessity of exporting specie. It appears that the production of gold in Russia is not so considerable as to make such a drain as has been going on for two years a matter of

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indifference, and that there is now a noticeable scarcity of gold coin in the country. The present and recent movements have been attributed to the operations of the Jews, and it seems reasonable to suppose that the movement has at least been strengthened by the emigration of that people. It is probable, however, that it is a movement of other than Jewish capital, and in existing circumstances it must be regarded as an unhealthy sign and likely to increase seriously the embarrassments of Russian finance.

The *Bombay Gazette* says :— A number of opium merchants of Bombay have petitioned the Government of India to inquire into the lawless condition of some of the Native States of Rajputana. The merchants pay duty to these States in return for protection guaranteed to their opium during transit, and they complain that the police arrangements are very defective, and their property is frequently plundered. Recently, in the Odeypore State, a band of dacoits looted opium to the value of Rs. 44,000. The merchants bring prominently to the notice of Government the fact that the duty that would have been paid into the Indian treasury on account of this opium would have amounted to Rs. 22,000.

According to the *Penang Gazette* of the 13th ult., active preparations were going on for blowing up the *Braemar Castle*, which steamer was accidentally run down by the *Breconshire* in Penang Harbour on the 28th Oct. 1880, the north entrance to which she has since continued to obstruct. Our contemporary states that the hollow iron masts of the vessel were being cut away so as to enable dynamite charges being sent down them, and that if everything went well the wreck would be blown up within a fortnight of the date above named.

The Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, appears to have discussed a subject which sounds something like a revival of alchemy,—the artificial growth of pearls. It is said that glass tubes purporting to contain pearls in a transition state, were actually exhibited at the meeting, together with the grains of rice on which they were supposed to be then feeding; and, says the *China Mail*, some persons went so far as to assert that even reproduction was vouched for—full-sized pearls giving birth to little ones. "Under these circumstances," continues our contemporary, "it is by no means surprising to find people believing in the myth, and the crass ignorance which can alone make such absurdities possible is wholly unaccountable in the instance we have adduced. Mr. Owen, the well-known conchologist, says that the story of 'young pearl feeding on rice' should not be heard outside of the nursery, and he identified the supposed 'rice-grains' in the specimens presented to the late Frank Buckland, of natural history repute, as marine shells, with the ends filed or ground off to represent the effect of having been fed on by the pearls. But we doubt the practice or possibility of such deception in Singapore, among the specimens there submitted for examination with the view of eliciting information on what was recognized to be a natural curiosity deserving scientific investigation or thorough inquiry. The pearl-oyster and the mother-of-pearl are very different shell-fish, the bivalve shells of the former being much smaller and inapplicable to the same purpose as those of the latter. The one affords occupation which is really and only pearl fishery, while the other gives that more commonly known as pearl-shell fishery. Pearls are, however, sometimes found in the mother-of-pearl oyster; but as these finds are so precarious or uncertain, they are never made an object of any account by the divers or others engaged in the shell fishery either in the Archipelago or North Australia."

The *Straits Times* gives the following description of a new comet as seen from that place :—No doubt many of our readers may have noticed last night, shortly after sunset and a few degrees above the horizon, a very distinct comet. Its position in the heavens was almost due west, and a little, as it were, to the south-west of the planet Venus, which at present displays herself as an exceedingly bright evening star. The comet has a tail of a brush-like shape, and the nucleus appears to the naked eye about the brightness of a star of the fourth or fifth magnitude. Whether it has already made its near approach to the sun and is making its way back into space, or has not yet reached its perihelion, we are unable to say; but in the latter case it may pay us a second and more interesting visit later on. We fancy it can hardly be Biela's comet, which only escaped colliding with the earth in 1832 by one month, and which Mr. Proctor predicts will fall into the sun in a few years hence—causing a commotion in that orb, which will perhaps upset the equilibrity of our own steady-going planet. This comet was first seen from Fort Canning on Monday night, and on Tuesday evening it was too cloudy to observe anything in the west for a time after sunset. We would recommend those interested in such matters to turn their eyes towards the west immediately after the sun goes down, and if it is a clear evening, they will have no difficulty in distinguishing the erratic stranger, even though the moon is shining brightly apparently directly overhead.

We find in the *Straits Times* an interesting account of some experiments made by Captain Loftus, Hydrographer to the King of Siam, with a new cylinder-axis sun dial. The following is a description of the instrument, a sketch of which appeared in the *Graphic* a short time ago. A dial would be an interesting and useful addition to the public gardens here, and would to a certain extent render us independent of time guns:—"This new and simple instrument is the pioneer of its kind, and will give the time at any hour of the day to the *nearest second* by a simple movement of the hand, and without the aid of sextant, logarithms, or transit. The principle on which the Dial is based is that a pencil or ray of light from the sun divides the earth in the direction of its polar axis. The equatorial motion is uniform, and the division of time equal. The face of the dial is semi-circular, and divided equally into hours, minutes, &c. The curve of the arc is down, in the centre of the diameter is a hole which allows the pivot of a vertical pointer to move freely over the graduated divisions on the arc. A semi-darkened cylinder with a slit on its upper surface is fixed to the top of the pointer, and parallel to the pole of the earth. The interior lower part of the cylinder is marked with a well-defined black line on a white ground, and is placed directly under the slit, upon which the centre of a sunbeam, when trapped, is made to coincide. When a ray is brought in this position on the black line, the lower end of the pointer will show the true apparent time, to which if the equation of time be applied, mean time will be at once known. When once the dial is fixed in its normal position in the meridian, it will never require to be moved, and will always give correct results whether the sun be in the north, south, or vertical. With an accurately made dial, chronometers can be readily rated by it. From these remarks it will be seen, that this method of finding local time by the interception of a ray of light into a semi-darkened cylinder is contradistinct to the old fashioned dial with stils and shadow, and much more accurate. This new way of making solar observations can also be readily adapted to a suitable instrument for finding the latitude at noon, within a few seconds of the truth."

The following dated 25th May, is from the St. Petersburg Correspondence of the *Standard* :— The Governor-General of Eastern Siberia has called the attention of the Imperial Government to the necessity of reorganising the Administration in the South Ussuri district, and especially of increasing the staff of the frontier Commissariat. Reports have been received by the Governor General from the Russo-Chinese frontier of South Ussuri that the Chinese Government, immediately after the ratification of the Kuldja Treaty, sent 10,000 emigrant families, with a large body of soldiery and workmen, to settle in the desert region of Manchuria, lying between the Russian frontier and the towns of Chund-tchun and Ningut. Here the settlers have founded towns opposite three of the Russian frontier stations, and a large staff of Chinese officials administer the Government.

The Assets Company, Limited, has been formed to take over the whole assets of the City of Glasgow Bank remaining in the hands of the liquidators on 31st October, 1882. The share capital is £500,000, with power to increase, and £580,000 of debentures are to be issued in addition. The sum of £1,063,000, which is sufficient to discharge the remaining liabilities of the Bank, is to be handed over to the liquidators with the consent of the Court of Session, and under authority of a private Act of Parliament passed for the purpose. The securities which the Assets Company is to receive consist of (1) £340,145 Preference, and £570,587 ordinary stock of the New Zealand and Australian Land Company. The preference stock yields four per cent, but the ordinary has been unproductive for some time on account of the low price of wool. The whole was valued by the liquidators in October last, at £802,112; (2) The estate of Udstone in Lanarkshire with a rental of £7 to £8,000 per annum (3) other assets valued at £445,586, comprizing among other things the interest of the liquidators, through their claim on the estate of Wm. Nicol and Co. and Smith Fleming and Co., in Indian Gold Mines. The value of this claim, the prospectus says, is however so speculative that it was not taken into account in the liquidator's estimate. The Scotch Banks have agreed to take two thirds of the debentures at 4 per cent up to 31st December 1883, and 4½ per cent thereafter. The New Zealand Company's shares will be acquired on terms that are less than the market quotations for the stocks, and as these are the principal securities to be purchased by the new Company, there should be little difficulty in the winding up of the unfortunate City of Glasgow Bank being accomplished in a few months.

The prospectus of a Tobacco Factory Company appears in the last Melbourne papers, and from it we take the following items regarding the production and manufacture of the weed in the Colony. It is said in the prospectus that during the last 10 years the manufacture of tobacco (exclusive of cigars) in Victoria has increased from 100,000lb. to 2,000,000lb., and the prospects for the future are exceedingly bright, for Australian-grown tobacco is fast supplanting imported, and the time is not far distant when the colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and the numerous islands surrounding us (that from climatic and other reasons cannot grow the leaf) will draw their supplies from Victoria. The agricultural statistics just published by the Government furnish the following regarding the culture of tobacco leaf in Victoria for past season, thus :—Crop, 1461 acres; product, 12,876 cwt.; equal to one million four hundred and forty-two thousand one hundred and twelve pounds—(the previous year had 1990 acres, and the yield 17,333 cwt.)—all of which is consumed in Victoria, and mixed with imported leaf.

For a variety news from the Outports, Japan, &c., see other pages.

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Editorial Selections.

THE RELATIONS OF CHINA AND COREA.

THE relations existing between China and Corea have been much discussed during the past few weeks, and it is well, in view of the new ties that the Peninsular Kingdom is forming with European countries, that some definite understanding should be arrived at on the point. It has been said that the United States Government is likely to refuse ratification to a Treaty entered into with a country which owes tributary allegiance to another. It has been argued that the articles in the United States Treaty which say that Corea is tributary to China, and then add that hitherto she has always managed her own foreign and domestic policy, are manifestly contradictory. There seems, therefore to be some misunderstanding as regards two subjects: first, what are the actual relations existing between China and Corea, and secondly, how far is a tributary state thereby debarred from entering into treaty relations with another country. Now it seems clear to us that the bond between the great Power and the small one is of the flimsiest description. Towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, when Corea was already distinct from China, she was invaded by the Japanese, who speedily got the upper hand; but Corea called in the Manchus to her assistance, with whose help she shook off the Japanese yoke and drove out the invaders. The Manchus, who were then making good their foothold in the north of China, thereupon essayed to bring Corea under their own dominion; but the attempted introduction of the queue and tonsure aroused the indignation of the Coreans, who at once raised the banner of revolt. From that time the Coreans have always been practically independent, although the native sovereign held his sceptre in suzerainty from the Emperor of China, who generally deputed a Prince of the Imperial Blood to perform the ceremony of investiture. This, with the annual payment of tribute, appears to have been all the subjection demanded by China of Corea; and subsequent events go far to bear out this view. In 1866, after the massacre of French priests in Corea, the French Chargé d'Affaires, M. Bellonnet, asked the Government at Peking whether it accepted the responsibility of those murders; to which the answer was, "Corea is quite independent of us." The Frenchman replied, "Then we can go to war with Corea if we choose?" and the rejoinder was, "Certainly." Upon this, Admiral Roze issued his notification of the blockade of Corea, and no protest against this declaration of war was made by China. Nor, as far as we are aware, has China ever interfered in Corean matters since, or taken any step that might be construed into an act of overt authority. As regards the question whether a state occupying the position of Corea *quoad* China is able to enter into Treaty relations with other countries, we have only to refer to the authorities on International Law. Vattel lays it down distinctly that "a weak state which, in order to provide for its safety, places itself under the protection of a more powerful one, and engages in return, to perform several offices equivalent to that protection, without however divesting itself of the right of government and sovereignty,—that state, I say, does not, on this account, cease to rank among the sovereigns who acknowledge no other law than that of nations. There occurs no greater difficulty with respect to *tributary* states; for though the payment of tribute to a foreign power does in some degree diminish the dignity of those states, from its being a confession of their weakness,—yet it suffers their sovereignty to subsist entire. The custom of paying tribute was formerly very common,—the weaker by that means purchasing of their more powerful neighbour an exemption from oppression, or at that price securing his protection, without ceasing to be sovereigns." Wheaton follows in the steps of his forerunner, though not in such precise terms. "Tributary states, and states having a feudal relation to each other, are still considered as sovereign, so far as their sovereignty is not affected by this relation. Thus it is evident that the tribute formerly paid by the principal maritime powers of Europe to the Barbary States did not at all affect the sovereignty and independence of the former. So also the King of Naples had been a nominal vassal of the Papal See ever since the eleventh century; but this feudal dependence, abolished in 1818, was never considered as impairing the sovereignty of the Kingdom of Naples." A still more striking doctrine is advanced by the same writer in another place. "The sovereignty of a particular state is not impaired by its occasional obedience to the commands of other states, or even by the habitual influence exercised by them over its councils. It is only when this obedience, or this influence, assumes the form of an express compact, that the sovereignty of the State, inferior in power, is legally affected by its connection with the other." That no such compact exists between China and Corea may be safely concluded from the disregard shown by China to the fate of Corea when the French declared war upon it in 1866; and the deduction we draw from the whole thing is that Corea enjoys perfect independence of China both as regards domestic and foreign policy. How, then, account for the insertion of a clause in the American Treaty acknowledging its tributary position? This is susceptible of perhaps more than one interpretation. It may have been put in for the express purpose of asserting Corea's sovereign independence in the matter of treaty-making. As much as to say, "It is true that we pay tribute to China; but, on the other hand, we have full power to make a treaty with you in spite of it." Again, it may be regarded as an appeal to China from the pretensions of the Japanese, and, in fact, a defiance of Japan, who is said to have forced so unreasonable a treaty on Corea some time before. Another view of the question that has been suggested is that it is a challenge to European nations on the part of China. "Corea is our tributary. In dealing with her you will have to reckon with us. Whatever concessions you make to her we shall have a right to expect you to make to us also." We hesitate, however, to adopt so extreme a view as this. But whatever may be the truth, it cannot be denied that the gradual approach of other nations to China, on all sides, is a good move. She is being hemmed in by nations who wish her well and will treat her fairly, but who will expect her to treat them fairly in return. France has a Treaty with Annam—also a "tributary" nation—and is going to take Tonquin. England will sooner or later be in possession of Burmah, and now we are getting settlements in Corea. This joint approach to China's south-west frontier and north-east coast is looked upon by both French and English Governments as the best guarantee for China's good behaviour, and for the due interests of all nations having a stake in the country.

THE LIUCHIU DIFFICULTY.

THE relations subsisting between the Liuchiu Islands and the two countries which have been quarrelling about them are certainly of a most anomalous nature. Prior to the formal conversion of the Islands into a Japanese *ken*, when they still enjoyed so far a local autonomy as to boast a sovereign and laws of their own, there was nothing absolutely contrary to Eastern usage in the Liuchiuans paying tribute to China even while acknowledging the hereditary suzerainty of Japan. Nor was there anything very strange in a deputation of the disaffected party in Liuchiu making a pilgrimage to Peking some time ago to ask the assistance of China to resist the changes then being made by the Japanese Government in the administration of their realm. But under present circumstances, when, justly or unjustly, they are actually part and parcel of the Japanese Empire, occupying precisely the same position towards Japan as the Formosans occupy towards China, there is something strangely irregular in their still continuing to pay tribute to the Chinese Government. We read in the *Foochow Herald* that a Liuchiuan embassy, consisting of some dozen or so persons, arrived in Foochow last week, bearing tribute to the Emperor. With the assumption of humility characteristic of tributary nations in the

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East, they dispossessed their vessels of masts, sails, and rigging upon arrival at Sharp Peak, appearing before the Chinese officials *in formâ pauperis* and the guise of helpless suppliants. This abject ceremony, of course, brought its own reward. Their vessels were immediately provided with new sailing-gear and tackling, and a handsome sum of money was paid to the members of the mission by the officials. It is to be presumed that the Japanese Government is cognisant of the continuance of this practice, so compromising to the claims of the Japanese to absolute sovereignty over Liuchiu. In any case, however, the position is one very difficult for a foreigner to understand. In former times, Liuchiu occupied much the same position *quoad* Japan that Corea now occupies *quoad* China. That is to say, it was a tributary state, enjoying almost entire autonomy, and having a King of its own. That this was a state of affairs only permitted by the Japanese without prejudice to the rights of suzerainty they had inherited from the Princes of Satzuma, will be readily acknowledged by all who are conversant with the history of the two realms for the last two hundred years. Now, however, it is the position of Formosa *quoad* China which Liuchiu occupies toward Japan. Such, at any rate, is the contention of the Japanese, and, as we think, well founded. What, then, would be the attitude assumed by China were the Formosans to send a tribute-bearing embassy to Tokio? We take it that the irregularity would not be repeated. The embassy, in fact, would not even be received by the Japanese, who have far too keen a sense of diplomatic propriety to countenance for a single moment any not so compromising to all parties. It is a pity that the Liuchiuans still cling so confidingly to their hopes of Chinese intervention. The coldness and neglect with which their embassies are treated in Peking ought to show them how vain it is to look on China as their friend. It is simply her own *prestige* that China is seeking to maintain in this long controversy with Japan, and the sooner the Liuchiuans realise this fact the better it will be for their peace of mind.

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The letter from Mr. Lemarchand that we publish elsewhere on the subject of the Shanghai General Hospital will be read with universal satisfaction. Those who think that many of the points are treated somewhat cursorily will do well to remember that what is placed before them is simply a digest of a large mass of results, and founded upon reports and investigations far too voluminous to be made public. The report of one of the sub-committees, for example, referred to in the letter, is actually much longer than the letter itself, and all that we have now at our disposal is a brief but comprehensive *resumé* of the entire subject. That the investigation on which the letter is based has been a very careful and very thorough one, may be safely accepted as a fact. The Governors have spared neither time nor pains to examine into the working of the Hospital in all particulars, and their efforts have been met by the Sisters in an excellent spirit. They have visited the institution when least expected, they have conversed with the inmates during meal-times, and have left no subject affecting the interest and comfort of the patients unenquired into. The principle by which they have been actuated is shown by the candour with which they avow the existence of certain shortcomings in the Hospital administration, and the efforts they are prepared to make to rectify them. Some of these defects are, unfortunately, irremediable, as they result from imperfections in the construction of the building itself. Others have arisen from causes which can be modified, and here an improvement is promised in the future. Among other questions which have come up is the important one of food. It is clear that, for sick persons, it is imperatively necessary that the food should be extremely simple and the best of its kind. A sick man turns with disgust from anything like a rich or greasy dish; and it cannot be denied that French cookery is apt to be both rich and greasy. It is difficult to make a French cook understand what is meant by a slice of plain cold meat. It is sometimes impossible to make a French cook give you a plain boiled egg. He will make you an omelet, or a poached egg, or a scrambled egg, or a buttered egg; but to boil an egg in fair water and bring it you in the shell seems to be a thing undreamt of in his philosophy. It would be well, perhaps, if the principles of plain English cookery could be introduced into the kitchens of the Hospital. Another very important point is the attendance, and especially the attendance at night. The Governors, we are told, are satisfied that the attendance given in the wards is sufficient. We are aware that complaints have been made of the frequent absence of the Sisters on account of religious services in the chapel, and that cases occur during the night when patients require, and do not get, assistance. Now that fact appears to us to be that, strictly speaking, the Sisters are not nurses so much as matrons, and whatever reforms are contemplated on the point under consideration must be made upon this understanding. It is, we take it, imperative that there shall be some one on night duty attached to every single ward, so that he may be on hand whenever any emergency arises. No specific information is accorded to us upon this subject, but it is fair to assume that the Governors have given it the full consideration it deserves; for it is of the very first importance. The Governors tell us they feel the religious question to be one of great difficulty. In all frankness, we do not see why it should be so. Surely it is possible to make a strict rule that no propaganda shall be carried on within the walls of the Hospital, and to see that the rule is properly enforced. We do not say that such a practice is actually in existence; we only say we see no difficulty, under proper management, in preventing it. We read that short prayers are offered by the Sisters in the public wards, morning and evening, with the knowledge and approval of the Governors. We presume that these are prayers in which both Catholics and Protestants can join. The Governors acknowledge that isolated cases have occurred in which religious questions have been introduced in an unauthorised manner, and as this fact has come to their knowledge we are justified in concluding that they intend to take such steps as shall prevent its recurrence. We are glad to see that other matters of at least equal importance have received the attention of the Governors. Hitherto many of the internal arrangements of the Hospital have given rise to much inconvenience, and reforms in this direction have been vigorously taken in hand. It is surprising that the arrangements hitherto in force have compelled patients to descend to the ground-floor in order to get a bath. The conveyance of slops, etc., from the bathrooms of the wards through the wards themselves was certainly a grave defect, and is not rectified at all too soon. The ventilation of these and may other questions, however, has done much good, and we congratulate the Governors upon the laborious and candid manner in which they have conducted their proceedings. The Hospital is so valuable an institution to the community that no pains should be spared to make it and keep it above criticism. This the Governors have shown themselves prepared to do, and with the able assistance of Dr. Little, the physician, we may look forward to a fresh lease of life and usefulness on its behalf.

TAOIST HERMITS.

The tendency of nearly all religions in the direction of asceticism is proved by the existence, in almost every quarter of the globe, of Hermits. A desire to flee from the cares and enticements of the world, to shun the face of one's fellow-man, and to devote oneself entirely to the contemplation of the unseen, constitutes, in most instances, that frame of mind which impels its subject to abjure the claims of family and friendship and all that makes life sweet. With the growth of enlightenment and the rationalistic spirit, the hermit-race has gradually been dying out. Early in the Middle Ages the anchorite was a recognised institution; a sort of 'irregular' in the Church Militant, yet one who very often came in for the highest

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honours of saintship. But it was not the hermit of poetry on whom the approval of the Church was principally bestowed. That variety represented the æsthetic rather than the ascetic type of anchoretics. He wore a very fine, full beard, and flowing robes of serge. He lived in a charming grotto, adorned in picturesque fashion with a skull, a crucifix, and an enormous book, and slaked his thirst at the mountain rill which invariably babbled past his door. The hermits of whom saints were made were of a very different cut. They generally went naked, and affected the peculiarities of Nebuchadnezzar during the seven years in which that hapless monarch was afflicted with lycanthropy. They slept in beds of nettles, in marshes reeking with miasmata, and swarming with foul reptiles. They lacerated their skins, already covered with sores and smarting with the bites of insects. Cleanliness and comfort were loathed by them as crimes, dirt and misery being regarded as the highest indications of internal holiness. These men were reverenced in by-gone days as saints of the purest ray; and the honour in which they were held was perfectly compatible with times when physical phenomena, such as earthquakes and disease, were attributed to the action of demons. We in the nineteenth century of course can see where the mischief lay in the case of these unfortunates. They were, really, raving lunatics, and at the present day would have been consigned to the restraints of an asylum. In China, the hermit-race has never reached quite such an abyss of degradation as in Europe. Indeed the old Taoist and Buddhist mystics of whom we read, and specimens of whom we may even see around us now, were rather interesting characters. They generally chose for their retreat some rocky glen shut in by mountains, sheltered from the burning sun by the thick foliage of trees, and surrounded by every natural feature which makes a landscape lovely. There they passed their lives in that state of mental vacuity and freedom from interest in mundane matters which is the nearest approach to the summit of virtue and bliss. That summit in the articles of the Buddhist Church is called Nirvana. The Taoists look forward to very much the same condition. Their idea of happiness is after all a very wise and very pure one. Perfect indifference to love and hate,—the annihilation of all passions, desires, and even preferences—no striving, or wishing to strive—nothing but absolute apathy and profound insensibility to those things which, painful or pleasurable, tend to wear out the bodies and souls of men; such is the Taoist heaven. It is a return to the pure, original, self-existent nature of men, which has been despoiled and injured by contact with worldly matters. How infinitely higher, this, than the wretched superstitions which debased the self-tormentors of the Middle Ages! And there are many of these Taoists yet to be found, men who are almost entirely contaminated with the follies and impostures of modern popular Taoism, and who may be said to represent the true apostolic succession in the Taoist Church. In certain instances, some old worthies who have been dead and gone for centuries, are believed by the simple mountaineers of China to be still alive. Far away in the mountain-range which stretches from Peking across the provinces of Chihli and Shantung, there is one very sacred peak, called the Mount of a Hundred Flowers. It is covered with wild flowers, and its bosky dells are said, and with some truth, to be the lurking-place of wolves and panthers. There, according to the legend, live, partly embeddied in the soil, certain ancient Taoist hermits. By a long course of absolute conformity with Nature, they have attained to immortality, and are now in the enjoyment of unearthly bliss. To use a Taoist phrase, their faces are washed by the rains of heaven, and their hair combed by the wind. Their arms are crossed upon their breasts, and their nails have grown so long that they curl round their necks. Flowers and grass have taken root in their bodies, and flourish luxuriantly; when a man approaches them, they turn their eyes upon him, but do not speak. No wild beast ever attacks them, for they are in harmony with all nature. Some of them are over three hundred years old; others are not much over a century; but all have attained to immortality, and some day they will find that their bodies, which have been so long in wearing out, will collapse from sheer withdrawal of vitality, and their spirits be set free. This is all fanciful and fabulous enough; but it is undeniable that that indifference or aversion to vulgar objects of desire which characterises the true Taoist has laid China under many a debt of gratitude. The votary of the Naturalistic philosophy does not always become a hermit any more than the Christian always becomes a priest. He is often in the world, and occupies high offices of state. But circumstances make no difference in him. He is always the same, while living in mean and dirty lane and drinking from a gourd, as he is in the Palace itself, the trusted minister of a monarch. In this position he retains the same incorruptibility, the same indifference to power, that he has when living in obscurity. China has had many such ministers, and she is rightly proud of them. Emperors and princes are said to have gone in person to solicit the services of some stern recluse whose fame had reached their ears, and to have been unsuccessful in their suit. The delineation of such characters forms a bright page in many a volume of dusty Chinese lore, and they are now held up to the reverence and imitation of the statesmen and scholars of the day.

REVIEW.

The *Tea Cyclopædia*; a Volume of Selections from Leading and Original Articles, Correspondence and Papers regarding matters of permanent interest and value concerning Tea and Tea-science, Tea-blights, Soils and Manures, Tea-cultivation, Buildings and Manufacture, miscellaneous Tea-topics, Tea-statistics, etc., etc., etc. Calcutta—office of the *Indian Tea Gazette*, 10 Hare St.

THOUGH we live in the land of the tea-plant, it is astonishing how little the average resident in China knows about it. Even those whose livelihood depends upon the once "noble article" are often found to be as ignorant as is any outsider: their knowledge is confined to the assumed value of the leaf on the London or New York markets and they take little or no interest in the details of its production and preparation for sale. So great was the want of knowledge displayed by those who would naturally be expected to be the best informed upon the subject that until quite recently, and owing solely to the investigations made in India, it was an axiom of general belief that black and green teas were gathered from totally distinct plants. Such enquiries as might have led to more accurate information were beyond the scope of the merchant dealing in the article, and the best tea-taster was often he who, confining himself to a practical knowledge of its market value, had the least theoretical acquaintance with the conditions ruling its production. And the apathy thus displayed is not confined to the foreign merchant. The Chinese themselves with whom he comes in contact, brokers and hongmen, appear equally ignorant, and little information is to be gleaned from them. Unless the Western buyer is prepared to speak the language and to spend a good portion of the season in the interior, watching with his own eyes each stage of production, the result of his stay in the country will be no greater, as far as a real acquaintance with his subject is concerned, than if he had never wandered a hundred miles from the dingy purlieus of Mincing Lane.

While thus, in old times the European tea-merchant in China was content to purchase at the sea-port and ship home whatever the native teamen produced for sale, satisfied to reap an easy profit without asking troublesome questions; in the present epoch profits are no longer easy; the bright prospects of former decades are clouded over, and the newspapers, when they allude to the subject, are filled with wailing and lamentation over the hard times on which we have now fallen. Barely twenty years ago a cloud no bigger than a man's hand appeared upon the Western horizon in the shape of an export from Calcutta of about one million pounds of Assam tea. None looked upon this indication as a warning of a coming storm, for it was said Indian tea is bitter and unpalatable, and is a novel experiment not likely to succeed on a large scale or to oust from its supremacy the delicate fragrant growth which long custom has wedded tea-drinkers all the world over. Yet the small cloud has increased fifty-fold, and the storm has begun to break with no little violence, until we find the consumption of China tea actually receding and the average value reduced nearly one-half. The time has now come when all concerned are compelled, willingly or not, to pay some attention to the rationale of the subject, and endeavour to enable themselves to form a judgment regarding both the present position and the future prospects of the trade in which they are engaged.

A most serviceable aid to such an inquiry is the file of the *Indian Tea Gazette*, which in our opinion every person interested in the cultivation or the sale of the article should read:—if not in the numbers of the journal as they appear monthly in Calcutta, then in the condensed form as given in the work under review, in which is accumulated the cream of eight years' issue. This work possesses further the

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advantage of having its contents classified according to subjects. Unlike Colonel Money's well-known standard work on tea-cultivation, the *Indian Tea Gazette* is an accumulation of facts bearing on every branch of the subject, contributed by various authors, all specialists, and thus exhibiting the matter from every possible point of view. Controversies are carried on by various correspondents and the reader is enabled to draw his own conclusions. Every fresh discovery or suggestion as to the improvement of the manufacture or in the methods of carrying on the trade are freely given to the public, thus setting an example of cordial inter-help which the merchants in China would do well to emulate instead of as at present (as it would seem from such glimpses of the buying in Hankow as are from time to time vouchsafed to the general public) throwing dust in each other's eyes. In India it would appear that any specially fortunate planter hastens to publish the secrets of his success. Thus we have here collated the experience of planters scattered over all the various tea growing districts of India from Chittagong to the Punjaub, and the advantages of different methods argued out, until little doubt as to the best course to pursue in any given case is left. The soil to be chosen, the manuring, the plucking of the flushes, whether at long or short intervals, the withering, firing, packing, shipments, and sale, are all related in detail, and lastly the opening up of new markets and the supplanting of China tea wherever practicable is strenuously advocated and the means of success pointed out. The generality of the contributors are curt and to the point as becomes practical men, but a few wild notions seem still to prevail where China tea is the subject of discussion. Thus at page 23 we find it stated "that the time is probably not far distant when the tea trade will buy entirely by analysis, supplemented in a few cases by a taster's report. An experienced palate will detect particular flavours which analysis will fail to show; but a fairly complete chemical examination of tea is of the highest value, whether as a guide to the purchaser, or merely to shew its freedom from adulteration." As well might we resort to chemical analysis to enable us to gauge the bouquet of Burgundy and hence its value. At the same time the long list of methods for discovering adulteration are useful, and the scientific account of the growth and development of the plant interesting in the extreme to the teadrinker as well as to the grower or dealer; but the fact that the flavouring substances of tea and coffee are chemically identical shews the futility of trying to arrive by chemical analysis at the value of an article grown to please the palate. From an analysis given on page 340 we find that in dried tea the element theine comprises about one-tenth of the weight of the whole. The analyst also states that theine does not produce wakefulness, but that its effect on the system is a sedative one. Theine and quinine are similar in their chemical constituents, and although tea may not cure fever and ague it doubtless acts as a preventative. The next elements of importance in tea are the volatile oil and the tannic acids. This former element upon which the commercial value mainly depends and whose quality can only be gauged by the palate of an expert, forms in the best teas only a fiftieth part of the weight of the whole. To this is due the distinctive flavour, and no chemical analysis of it has yet been made. It is to the presence of this oil that the wakefulness attributed to tea drinking is due, and it is stated by those have made these subjects a special study that it acts upon the system in the same manner that *digitalis*—the foxglove—does.

It is a well-known fact that this sleeplessness and, when tea is taken to excess, palpitation of the heart, is more marked in green tea than in black tea-drinkers. This latter (工夫 *kung-fu* or "worked" tea as it is technically described, and 紅茶 *hung-cha* or "red" tea as it is popularly known by the Chinese) loses a portion of its volatile oil in the "withering" (or it is improperly called "fermentation") which is replaced by an empyreumatic oil developed in the subsequent firing and to which the peculiar soft flavour of Congou is due. A similar effect is produced in the curing of tobacco; upon the effectual manner in which this is carried out depends the absence of the biting acrid taste of ill-cured leaf, and its consequent nauseating effects even upon the system of the practised smoker. The volatile oil is still there, but its character is changed. Hence the importance, in obtaining a well flavored cup of tea, of employing soft water capable of dissolving the volatile oil, not steeping it too long so as to overpower the flavour with the bitter extract of tannin, nor of boiling the tea, by which the volatile oil is driven off and lost.

Tannic acid or tannin forms nearly one fourth part of the chemical properties of tea. It is a powerful astringent, and is remarkable as being entirely absent in coffee. Some attribute to this element the dyspepsia from which ardent tea-drinkers suffer; others believe that it aids digestion, but its true physiological action is still a matter of doubt.

The above is a speciman of the exhaustive information to be culled from the book before us. Part II. is devoted to a description, illustrated with handsome plates, of the insect enemies of the tea plant and the best methods of their destruction. These are "rust, mosquito-blight, the tea-grub and the red spider. We have never heard of the plantations in this country being ravaged by these pests, whom doubtless some people engaged in the trade would not be sorry to see introduced for a season into China. They never fail to have a material influence on the production in India, and without them our rival would be still more fatal. The details of their ravages and the different methods of combating them are highly interesting, as are the chapter on choice of ground for tea cultivation, and the various processes of planting, curing and packing adopted in different gardens. We almost think an opening for an enterprising "tea-man" presents itself in India to introduce the Chinese system of bulking, which appears to be entirely unknown there and which necessitates the bulking in the London warehouses of all Indian tea. This process, pursued at the termination of the voyage, is doubtless the cause of the bad keeping qualities of Assam tea. The tea is, as is well known, after being for some time exposed to the London air, replaced in the chests, the lead lining of which has been partially destroyed and which it is never attempted to re-solder. In China, the leaf from many gardens is bought up in small quantities and in its natural state by the so-called teamen, who erect or hire packing houses in the centre of a district, and then bulk their purchases into chops of 500 to 2,000 chests before packing. Thus a wonderfully homogenous tea in merchantable quantity is placed upon the market, and, until it reaches the consumer, but a small proportion of its bulk needs subsequently to be exposed to the atmosphere for the purposes of sampling and taring. Whether a similar undertaking in India would afford a safe investment of capital remains to be proved by experience; but we cannot but think that such a division of labour would prove acceptable at least to the smaller planter, who would thus be enabled to realise his crop immediately on the spot and be absolved from the risk attending the subsequent stages of manufacture and sale.

Another chapter is devoted to Brick tea, in which our Indian neighbours are ambitious of emulating Hankow in the commerce with Thibet.

The question of labour, long tables of statistics, the relations of planters to the government, the various items that go to swell the cost of production, are all fully treated of. For the purposes of comparison it would be most interesting to be placed in possession of similar statistics of the China growth. These are unfortunately unobtainable in the present condition of the country, but the time will doubtless come when the foreign advisers of the government will shew them the necessity of doing all in their power to facilitate the obtaining of information and to improve the methods of culture.

The competition of India is becoming more serious each year, and, handicapped as China tea is by greater distance and by an export duty of fifteen to twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, it seems to be only a question of time when it must succumb to its more favoured rival. Science against hand-to-mouth methods must prevail in the end, and with, in India, such ardent intelligence and progressive knowledge devoted to the subject, as illustrated in the work before us, China, so long as no need of improvement is felt, must ultimately take second place. As long as European merchants continue to buy freely all that the Chinese produce, this need will not be felt; but the signs of the times point to the coming exercise of a compulsory reticence on their part, totally alien to the ancient and still prevailing traditions of the trade. Hard facts will have to be faced and their logic may produce a change which the most lucid reasoning has hitherto been powerless to effect.

A few defects it is our duty to point out ere we quit what has been a most interesting study. Some incorrect statements among so large a number of contributors are almost sure to creep in, and notably in regard to China, with the tea-industry of which the writers have probably no practical acquaintance. Here we find such glaring misstatements as these.—"China never sends us her best teas"—"China whose people began making tea two thousand years ago" (p. 293) whereas a few hundred years would be nearer the mark:—"The Chinese destroy the gum by over-fermentation" (p. 296). Then we find the idea prevailing among several correspondents that "China tea is more or less adulterated," the fact being that with the exception of a very few low-class teas prepared in Canton, adulteration is practically unknown, there being more genuine tea than the packers in the country can absorb. There is practically no limit to the quantity of tea producible in China, the portion, large as it is, packed for foreign consumption, forming probably but a small proportion of the total yield.

The *history* of tea cultivation in India forms another most interesting chapter. We learn that the cultivation was originally introduced into Kumaon under government auspices in the year 1835, when two small experimental gardens of three and four acres each were planted with seed sent from China by Mr. Gordon. This was the result of a Committee appointed by Lord William Bentinck on the 24th January, 1834, "for the purpose *** of the introduction of the culture in India and the superintendence of its execution." These early plantations appear to have languished under official superintendence until the year 1843, when Dr. William Jamieson paid his first visit to the Dehra Dun; and in September of that year a favourable report was given on the first sample of Indian tea ever seen in England by the celebrated firm of W. J. and H. Thompson in Mincing Lane. Dr. Jamieson had shewn that its culture could be made a commercial success when in 1850 Robert Fortune was despatched to China to obtain both seeds and workmen.

We will conclude our too lengthy notice with a few figures extracted from the tables

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which extend to the year 1879. In that year the total area of land under tea cultivation was 200,000 acres producing an average yield of 216 lbs. to the acre, making a total production of 44,700,000 lbs. employing an army of 1,200 Europeans and 300,000 natives and an expenditure of 250 lacs of rupees. It was then calculated that "when all the tea *now planted out* shall have come into bearing, India will produce 70,000,000 lbs. of tea!" The land available for the production of the future is practically unlimited.

A. J. L.

THE ORIGIN OF OPIUM.

"It is clear that the Chinese knew all about opium long before they knew much about foreigners." Such is the editorial remark about the translation of the poem of the twelfth century by Dr. Edkins, which appeared in the *North-China Daily News* of 12th May. The error of confounding the poppy with opium was pointed out some time ago to the translator of the poem, as well as the difference between *ying su*, the Chinese poppy *Papaver Rhœas* spoken of early in Chinese books, and the opium poppy or *papaver somniferum*, and I should have expected that he would, at least, have guarded his readers against misapprehension on these two points, pointing out that the poet refers to the field or corn poppy—a garden flower—and not to the inspissated juice of the plant called opium. Poppy and opium are not synonymous in Chinese books; and of the poppy there are the two species above named. The Chinese descriptions and drawings all point to the *Rhœas*, not the *somniferum*. It is the failure to distinguish this difference that has led to nearly all the confusion that exists as to the early knowledge and use of the poppy. We do not need to say anything here about the use of the decoctions or syrups of poppy and the uses made of the seeds in those early days. Their use was well-known in the east as they were in the west. One writer, Mr. Tradescant Lay, even hints "that the *cæcum papaver* (edible poppy) met with in the rural poems of Virgil was in all likelihood wafted on the wings of report from the borders of the Celestial Empire."

I have not much in the way of adverse criticism to offer upon this poem. Such poems are quite numerous and if I were possessed of the imaginative faculty I might present a few to the public. This poem tells very strongly against the position so stoutly taken up the translator, that the poppy was extensively cultivated in those early times. It is here clearly referred to as a garden flower, which it undoubtedly was and is so classed, although from its edible and non-poisonous character, and the resemblance of its seeds to the small millet, it is also sometimes classed among grains.

I would take exception, however, to one or two things in the article. It is said "the shell of the poppy head was at first not used in compounding medicines, and nothing is said in the Pên T'sao of A.D. 970 . . . . The medical use of the capsule was not known at that early date. In the Ming dynasty the medical powers of the capsule were discovered. This use of the capsule was apparently not much earlier that the introduction of the opium poppy with opium (here is the very barest reference to the distinction above referred to) and the information derived from the Mahommedans regarding the preparation of opium by slitting the outer capsule over night may have suggested it."

But what says the Pen Tsao of the Ming dynasty (1569.)? "The capsules are much used as a medicine; but the Chinese herbals have hitherto not made mention of them and it is sure that in ancient times they were not used." But what were the ancient times to a writer in the Ming dynasty? Why to us the Tang and the Sung are not reckoned ancient, much less to Li Shih-chên the author in the Ming of the Herbal. The capsules were extensively employed in the time of these two early dynasties and numerous prescriptions might be adduced from medical works to prove this. But what does the Ming Pen-ta'ao itself say? After mentioning the mode of preparing the capsules, the drugs with which they are to be compounded, and the diseases in which they are found beneficial, it goes on to say, "Li Kao (a celebrated physician of the 12th and 13th centuries) says the capsules are astringent and are used in pain of the bones and sinews." In the same work it is also said Chên Hung, a celebrated physician and Taoist scholar in the second half the 14th century, used them in cough and consumption. "And again Yang of the Sung dynasty (960-1127) speaks of their use in dysentery, and states that they are the only remedy for dysentery."

These quotations dispose therefore of the assertion that the capsules were not known or used medicinally till the time of the Ming dynasty. In the last part of the quotation from the translator's note, it is taken for granted that the opium poppy with opium together with the knowledge of pricking the capsule were derived from the Mohammedans. There can be no doubt from the Pen Ts'ao itself, where it mentions Wang Si of the fifteenth century, the first writer who mentions opium, that he knew how the juice was obtained; but we have shown in a previous communication that [redacted] had not himself seen the poppy growing. The knowledge of how it was obtained may most probably have been derived from the caravans from Central Asia in the manner indicated. But what we desiderate is the proof that the Mohammedans introduced either the poppy or its juice. If it be true, it is surely capable of proof. I have nothing [redacted] add to the mention of opium in the tariff towards the end of the Ming dynasty. Foreign trade had then commenced, and the writer himself speaks of the trade as having been allowed to the Portuguese. We come back therefore to our old stand, that opium was not known produced and used long before any European began the sale of the foreign drug along the coast. If the distinctions we have sought to draw between opium and the poppy be only clearly kept in mind, there need be no further difficulty and confusion on this point.

J. DUDGEON M.D.

P.S.—The translator falls into a slight mistake, as to the period when the duty on opium was fixed at 2 mace per ten catties. He gives it as the 3rd year of Wanli 1575, instead of Wanli the 17th year 1589. The tariff on foreign goods was fixed in the 3rd year, but opium does not appear until the 17th year. The reduction is correctly given in the 43rd year of Wanli 1615.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE principal literary event to which attention is directed in this week's papers is the publication of Mrs. Oliphant's 'Literary History of England.' This occupies the place of honour in the *Athenæum* and is reviewed in most of the other weeklies. The reviews are, generally speaking, highly favourable, although a curious slip in grammar occurs in the title of the book itself—'The Literary History of England in the end of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century.' This has not escaped the lynx-eyes of at least one reviewer. The following judgment of Mrs. Oliphant as a writer, from the *Athenæum*, will be concurred in by all her readers:—

Mrs. Oliphant's versatility is, indeed, marvellous. Whatever her publishers desire—the best of domestic novels, or a history of Florence, or a life of Cervantes, or a sketch of the reign of George II., or a sensational romance, or a saintly biography, or a critical history of a literature, or a treatise on millinery—she is ready to produce a book, readable, sensible, and intelligent, full of bright generalizations upon social life, upon woman as a heroine and man as a villain or a lover. Nor is even this all. Mrs. Oliphant in her 'Story of the Seen and Unseen' shows as much knowledge of the spirit world and its municipal laws, as if her energies had never been exercised upon mere flesh and blood. She has moreover a light and airy way of settling things, mundane or supra-mundane, which makes literature, as it must make life, delightful in her company.

The book consists of three large volumes, and the author has been as impartial as could be expected in the attention paid to the various writers in the period under review. "Where she is weakest," says the *Pall Mall*, "is in treating authors like Southey, Landor, Peacock, Keats, and Hazlitt, where the excellence of manner,—that is to say, the pure literary excellence—exceeds the more popular attractions of subject. . . Again, while evidently herself enjoying Peacock (though in an inadequate sort of manner) she says that his works may probably seem tedious to the hasty reader. Of all unluckily selected phrases since that of the unhappy German person who brought De Quincy down upon his head by asserting that Gulliver was spun out to an intolerable length, 'tedious,' as applied to Peacock, seems the most unfortunate. His seven novels average 120 not very crowded crown-octavo pages a piece, and every page is a magazine of lively wit."—In another most interesting and curious article the *Pall Mall* deals with the 'Open Secrets of Literature' in reviewing a book called 'Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Literature of Great Britain.' No doubt many of our readers have in their youthful days been delighted with a series of excellent little books by 'A.L.O.E.' These initials, so well-known but so enigmatical, stand for A Lady of England. 'Ouida' is the pseudonym of Madame Louise de la Ramée, the word representing the name 'Louisa' as lisped by the author when a baby; while Sarah Tytler's real name is Mrs. Henrietta Keddie. Thousands of such 'open secrets' are revealed by the compilers of this interesting and handy book. Before leaving the *Pall Mall* we may notice a slight but rather amusing article on the Statues of London. Among these triumphs of sculpture the most oddly placed is that of George III, on the summit of that curious pyramid which forms the spire of St. George's, Bloomsbury. The writer tells us of an epigram made by some wag when the statue was presented to that building by Mr. Hicks the brewer:—

The King of Great Britain was reckoned before
The Head of the Church, by all good Christian people:
But his brewer has added still one title more
To the rest, and has made him the head of the steeple.

The death of General Kaufmann, Governor-General of Russian Turkestan, and "Vice-Emperor" in Central Asia, is of course much spoken of in the papers. The *Spectator* says of him that he was to Russia in Asia what Marquis Wellesley was to India. "A man of decided character, with a genius for rendering subordinates energetic, he appears to have held that it was easier for Russia to govern Central Asia directly, than to maintain her influence against a host of petty princes. He was always, therefore, for attack, and during his thirteen years of power he annexed Khokand, reduced Bokhara to complete dependence, destroyed the importance of Khiva, and strove hard to acquire a dominant influence in Cabul. He failed in the latter design, and he sustained a very severe blow from the Chinese, to whom he was compelled under

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colourable pretexts to restore Kuldja, which he had intended avowedly to keep." The same paper has a long and excellent notice of Dr. John Brown, the lately deceased author of 'Rab.' The writer seems to have almost worshipped him. "The most delightful companion, the most sympathetic friend, one of the sweetest spirits of the sons of men," he calls him. The following sentence, describing Dr. Brown's mind up to the time he published 'Rab,' embodies a graceful metaphor :—

So long—nearly fifty years—he had kept silence, observing, reading, thinking, feeling, but speaking no word in print. Like a still mountain loch, on a calm autumn day, that receives into its bosom the surrounding hills, pearly clouds, and blue sky, and renders all back more beautiful than they are, his mind had been taking in all the influences of nature, all impressions of men and manners that he saw, and of the finest poetry and literature that he read, and now the time was come that he must reproduce something of those, mellowed and refined by his own beautifying personality. His writings have been said to be egotistic. There is not a word of egotism in them; but they are pervaded by the writer's personality, as all the finest literature is. Indeed, this is that which distinguishes literature from mere information and science, and lends to it its chief charm. Egotism lills a man with thoughts about himself. The personality which is present in Dr. Brown's works is full of thoughts and sympathy for others, it has a magic touch which makes him free to hearts and affections most unlike his own. He had, beyond all men, that true insight which sympathy gives. Keenly discriminative of character, he read the men he met to their inmost core, but with such forbearance, such large charity, that though he saw clearly their foibles and faults, he took hold of them on the kindly side, saw the humorousness of them, passed them by, if possible, with a joke, and was not stirred to hatred or satire.

An article headed 'Mr. Justice Fry on Materialism' contains the following definition: "Paradox is the partial glimpse which a lower mind gains of the truths strictly comprehensible only to a higher mind." Accurate or not, the statement contains food for much profitable rumination. The literary reviews in this week's *Spectator* are excellent, and deal with Freeman's 'William Rufus,' Dean Stanley's 'Sermons on Special Occasions,' Mr. Crowest's 'Phases of Musical England,' and Mr. Howells's last novel, 'Dr. Breen's Practice,' which last is enthusiastically praised as amusing, clever, and absolutely inoffensive. We must not forget, too, another book, with the attractive title of 'A New Analogy between Revealed Religion and the Course and Constitution of Nature.' The *Saturday* has an excellent article on 'Being Criticised,' which it would be a pity to mutilate. The concluding paragraph, however, may be reproduced :

It is an unfortunate, but notorious, thing that really great writers seldom attain to "the wise indifference of the wise" to criticism. There is Ouida, for example. She frequently utters a brief cry of anguish, through one or other journal, when she has been the victim of the scoffer. George Eliot sometimes acknowledged in published letters that unfriendly criticisms were kept out of her sight; as we believe, indeed, that they rarely reach a statesman who is the butt of the slings and arrows of outrageous Tories. Yet there are manifest tokens in *Theophrastus Such* that the author of *Adam Bede* had picked up, and was trying to throw back, the assegai of at least one critical assailant. The malice of a pseudonymous scribbler notoriously gave deep annoyance to a late distinguished writer. Mr. Thackeray's sensitiveness to criticism was not only unconcealed from his friends, but is frequently exposed in his *Roundabout Papers*, and other passages in his works. It seems strange that a man should not have felt secure in his eminence—in the *sedes quieta* high above the plain on which small folk bustle, and shriek, and push, and anxiously advertise themselves. But any miserable creeping thing of literature could sting one of the greatest modern men of letters, and this sensitiveness seems to be an almost essential weakness in people of genius. The author or artist who looks on literature or art as a profession by which he wins his bread, a profession in the exercise of which he must often fall far below his best powers, can be indifferent enough to criticism. It may even teach him something, may make him collect his forces again, and new direction and fresh impetus to his effort. But in men of genius there remains much of the child, and of the eternal child this sensitiveness is part. Dogs and children do not forgive or overlook ridicule, which working men of letters can regard as harmless chaff, but which workers of real genius resent with an extraordinary excitement. Mr. Carlyle obviously never forgave De Quincey, and probably Lamb had not treated him with awful seriousness in conversation. His resentment was immortal, and the sensitiveness of more good-natured writers of genius is often as easily ruffled, and as slow to be appeased, as even the vanity of a minor poet. People hear criticism most easily who have least self-consciousness, and who can assure themselves that the world is paying very little attention to them and their concerns.

We conclude our jottings to-day with some of the more interesting items from the *Athenæum* :—Mr. Swinburne's new volume, 'Tristram of Lyonesse, and other Poems,' will be published in two or three weeks.—'Natural Religion,' the work on which the author of 'Ecce Homo' has been so long engaged, will be issued by Messrs. Macmillan and Co. next week—The June *Atlantic* will contain a hitherto unpublished poem by Longfellow on 'Decoration Day,' and a poem on the late poet by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Mr. Henry James, jun., will contribute an article on M. Alphonse Daudet. The memoir of Cardinal Newman by Mr. Kegan Paul, which, as we said last week, is to appear in the June *Century*, includes a brief essay by the Cardinal himself, never before published, on the "Inspiration of the Bible." In writing this life Mr. Paul has had the assistance of some of the Cardinal's intimate friends and associates.—Mr. Bret Harte has just written a new story of Californian life named 'Flip,' full, it is said, of those descriptions of Californian scenery, sketches of character, and humorous and pathetic incidents which surprised and delighted the world in his early writings. Mr. Harte has arranged with the proprietors of the *Weekly Herald*, Glasgow, for its production in serial form in Great Britain. The little story has already been translated into French, and, we believe, into German also.—Mr. J. Henry Shorthouse, the author of 'John Inglesant,' will contribute an introductory essay on "George Herbert and his Verse" to a new edition of a fac-simile re-print of 'The Temple,' which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin will publish on the 1st of June.—The death is announced of Dr. Hanna, the son-in-law and biographer of Dr. Chalmers. Dr. Hanna was for several years the editor of the *North British Review*, and was the author of a considerable number of religious works.

Outports.

NEWCHWANG.

In addition to giving a license to a pilot who had been suspended by the Harbour Master, and thus as Danish Consul declaring his superior powers to those vested in the Imperial Maritime Customs, Mr. H. J. Allen, as German Consul, advised the captain of s.s. *Alwine* to ship some oil as stores, (should the Customs demand any duty) without a permit from the Customs. Acting on his Consul's advice the captain attempted to effect the shipment, and the Customs confiscated the stuff. The question of how much oil a steamer shall take as stores is being investigated at a Court, composed of the Taotai as President, Mr. Allen, as Consul for several nationalities, and Mr. Lay, the Commissioner of Customs. Why the other powers are not represented I don't know, but it is very evident that a great deal of cry about very little wool has already resulted from the extraordinary assumption of powers arrogated by Mr. Allen the plural Consul, not only in regard to his dealings with the Customs, but with others, whose business brings them necessarily in contact with him. These open variances bring scandal to our small port, and I cannot believe that Mr. Allen, who seems always on the war-path, has struck oil in these transactions. Mr. Lay is a clear-headed industrious man, always at hand when any one desires to consult him about Customs matters, and merchants judging from the courtesy and good sense he has invariably displayed in his dealings with them, feel sure there could be no reasonable difficulty between Consuls and himself if all agreed to look upon things and treat them as the Commissioner of Customs has done. It is a great misfortune for this port that Mr. Allen's views generally are, I was going to say, so illogical, but perhaps I had better add, as compared to the way others have of attending to the most ordinary business. Every one is not of course endowed with a legal mind, but I cannot help thinking that Consuls who are also Judges of the Provincial Courts should pass as lawyers before being allowed to act as law-dispensers.

29th June.

I have just heard some startling news. At Pei-i-shu, about 1,500 *li* to the north, and near the Amour, a French Missionary (Abbé Conraux) desiring to begin a small establishment for the few converts already obtained, had been in treaty with the local mandarin for that purpose, when about the 18th of this month a party of some 200 soldiery and officers suddenly appeared at his residence and destroyed the railings or boundaries which had been erected. Emboldened by their success, the natives headed by a small mandarin (an officer of the native soldiers) entered the room where M. Conraux had quietly remained whilst the wrecking was going on outside, and the mandarin, armed with a drawn sword, laid hold of the missionary. A shot was fired, but my informant could not tell me whether by the priest (whose revolver went off anyhow) or by accident in the mêlée that ensued. The Chinese officer fell, and thereupon M. Conraux was fearful beaten, tied up, and taken to the Yamên. His servant was killed outright, and I fear the priest has met a similar fate, although we hope it is not so. Father Raguit—whose residence is about a day's journey from Pei-i-shu,—has gone to the latter place to ascertain further particulars. Some days ago an attack was made on Roman Catholic converts at Lao Yang near Moukden, but I hear the prisoners (natives) who had been beaten, have been released. This was also the work, it is said, of the soldiers or of government officials, and the mayor of the village who superintended the attack has not been punished. Unless punishment immediately follow the outrage, there is a good chance of the troubles being repeated.

In the affair at Pei-i-shu one may be pretty sure that the native authorities are in the wrong, as the French missionaries, although very courageous in pursuing their calling, have the name and character in this province of being exceedingly kind and charitable.

30th June.

The following extract from a private letter dated Newchwang, the 28th June, has been kindly placed at our disposal :—

There is a grand council sitting at the Yamên behind the Custom-house to enquire into the seizure of some castor oil which the captain of the *Alwyne* attempted to put on board without a Customs permit.

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It seems that the captain applied for the necessary permit, but did not want to pay the duty. The Customs thought ten piculs too much for the steamer's use between this and Swatow, and that a little... [? presumably *ch'ien*, money] was required before he shipped the oil. The captain scouted the idea, and told the sampan-man to take it alongside his vessel. He was about hoisting it on board, but was prevented, and the oil was taken to the Customs where it still remains.

SOOCHOW.

The three district magistrates by whom the three divisions of Soochow Fu are governed, are now trying to do a most valuable and commendable work. There is much vacant land inside the city, and in many cases the question of ownership is most difficult to solve. The title-deeds are in many cases lost; the owners dead; and the very foundations, that might show where the old dividing lines ran, have been dug up and carried off by thieves and sold as building-material. A joint proclamation was issued by the three district magistrates on the 22nd of May ordering the head-men of the sections into which the city is divided to make careful and exact measurement of all vacant lots, and prepare maps of the same. The various owners of the vacant lots are ordered to come to the magistrates' offices and obtain blanks to be filled up so that the dimensions of each owner's land may be all made known to the headmen of the sections. When the map of each vacant lot has been divided up into parts showing how the various lots are correlated, a register is to be made, and thus the magistrate will know to whom the land belongs and how much each one owns. And a certificate of ownership is to be given to those who report their land to the headmen and aid in setting the boundary lines. In order to encourage the people to come forward promptly, they are assured that these certificates of ownership are to be issued without charge, and that if any underling in the yamens should try to extort money from owners seeking certificates, the extortioners shall be promptly punished. A date is fixed and the owners are commanded to make their reports promptly under pain of having their property confiscated and sold by the officials. The headmen of the sections of the city are to be rewarded, if their work be well done, by increased honor and rank; and the *ti-pao* of each section is, in case there are no errors in the work, to be rewarded with money. It is a most difficult business. In many cases the foundations of former houses are buried under ten or twenty feet of broken tiles and bricks. Many owners cannot be found at all; others are in distant parts of the empire; others are women or children who can tell little or nothing about the places they undoubtedly own. As might be foreseen, it has been found necessary to postpone the day of confiscation in order to allow the parties concerned a longer time to accomplish their tasks. The threat of confiscation is not so harsh as it might on first sight appear to be; for in many cases there is so much rubbish on the land that it would require more than the property is worth to level it and make it fit to be built upon. Lots in Soochow do not bring inflated prices like those that have recently been named in connection with property in Hongkong and Shanghai.

27th June.

FOOCHOW.

We have received information of a most serious affray having occurred a few days ago at Kwang Tow between the native soldiery,—which musters about five hundred strong—and the native population, which is estimated at between three and four thousand. Our Chinese informant is rather vague, and certainly not very explicit, regarding the *casus belli*; but whatever the occasion, the fray became so serious as to occasion the chief Mandarin to regard discretion as the better part of valour, and to take temporary shelter in Foochow. During the riot, about six of the inhabitants were killed, whilst the number wounded was very considerable.

The Liuchiuan embassy, consisting of some dozen of the natives of those Islands, paid their periodical annual visit to Foochow early this week, visiting as their usual custom, the chief places of interest both within, and without the city. The payment of tribute by the Liuchius to the Chinese Government is a most formal, and certainly peculiar proceeding. Upon arriving at Sharp Peak they dispossess their vessels of masts, rigging, sails &c., and appear before the Chinese authorities in a state of utter poverty. Having apparently relinquished with due submission, not only all their worldly possessions, but also their means of procuring a livelihood by trading, they receive in return, handsome pecuniary assistance; the Chinese also supplying their small craft with new masts, sails, gear &c., requisite for a speedy return to their native country. The peculiar caste of countenance, the carefully trimmed hair, neatness in attire, and apparent cleanliness, contrast very favourably with the same class of Chinese society; whilst for general honesty, unselfishness, and real generosity, they are not excelled, even if equalled, by any nation in the world.—*Foochow Herald.*

AMOY.

A meeting of the Amoy Racquet Club was held yesterday afternoon, (23rd ult.) the following members being present: Messrs. R. H. Bruce, (in the chair), T. E. Ludlam, W. Christy, R. H. Pye, J. Tait, A. W. Bain, J. C. Elles, Grant Scott, T. G. Harkness and De Westley Layton, Hon: Secretary and Treasurer.

The Treasurer's account was laid before the meeting shewing a balance against the Club of $43.56 and a statement of estimated liabilities and assets shewing a deficit of $180 odd. The accounts were passed and a motion carried that a whip be made on the old members to make good the deficiency. It was then proposed and carried that notice be given to the owners of the Courts that the present lease will be terminated on 30th instant. A proposal was then made and carried that Messrs. Bruce, Pye, Harkness and Layton form a Committee to arrange the formation of a new Racquet Club on a more satisfactory basis. The meeting then adjourned.

His Excellency General Sun Kai-hwa in command of the Changchow Division having completed his term of office in Changchow passed through Amoy yesterday (25th ult.) in the *Chin Wei No.* 10 gunboat for Foochow. The Chinese vessels of war in port and the Forts fired the usual salutes as the *Chin Wei* left the harbour. We hear that His Excellency will in all probability be re-appointed to the post for another three years.

The s.s. *Atholl* left yesterday (27th ult.) for Singapore and Penang *viâ* Swatow and Hongkong with 417 Chinese passengers.

Yesterday (28th ult.), news reached this, that a Royal Tiger of an enormous size (described as large as a bullock) appeared at noon at a place called Sim-hia-teng, district of Kangboe somewhere near the spot where a tiger was shot sometime in December last by the officers of the German corvette *Hertha*. A man named Sam Hsia, noted for tiger exploits proceeded to the spot and shot the beast but did not wound him mortally and the consequence was that he sprang on his antagonist and inflicted a severe wound about his forehead and one of his wrists, and he is now lying in a precarious condition.—*Amoy Gazette.*

HONGKONG.

A correspondent who recently visited the Naval School at Foochow informs us that the Students complain bitterly of the way affairs are carried on in every department, but they dare not speak or complain. He adds—"No doubt they must feel it very hard—especially those who have been educated in America. Everything is done in a slow and slovenly manner. Depend upon it, there is a 'young China' party moving with no uncertain steps for the advancement of their country."

We are informed that Her Majesty's ship *Zephyr* arrived in Amoy on the 18th ult., and was to have left on the 20th but for being detained by the Consul to look after a suspicious-looking craft. We are certain that, should her services be required, the gunboat will render a good account of herself.

The s.s. *Tamais*, which arrived here from Yokohama yesterday (26th ult.), brought on H.I.M. Prince Arisougawa No Mya (uncle of the Mikado), Prince Maeda and Prince Sakourai and suite. The Princes, who are travelling unofficially are supposed to be *en route* for St. Petersburg *viâ* Naples, to be present at the coming Coronation of the Czar. During their short stay in Hongkong they are the guests of H.E. the Administrator, who came down from Mountain Lodge to receive them.

A serious stabbing case occurred in the Sai Ying-pun Market early on Tuesday morning (27th). It seems that during a dispute between two hawkers, one of them suddenly seized hold of a knife about a foot in length, and similar to those used by butchers, and stabbed the other hawker just immediately below the right shoulder blade, inflicting a wound three and a half inches in length and two and a half inches in depth; he also gave him a severe slash with the knife on the left forearm, causing a wound two and a half inches in length and one and a quarter in depth, after which he flung the knife from him and ran off. The injured man, despite the desperate wounds he had received, ran to No. 7 Police station, a distance of about 200 yards, where he dropped down. Inspector Thomson immediately had the man removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where his wounds were attended to. He is now progressing favourably, and it is expected that he will soon be so far recovered as to get his discharge from Hospital. Although the occurrence was witnessed by several persons, the stabbing was done so rapidly, that the man succeeded in getting off before he could be laid hold of. The police tracked him to Macao, to the Government of which the authorities here will more than likely make a demand for his rendition.

A letter has been received from Amoy, stating that the brig *Emily*, Captain Creighton, had been wrecked off the Coast of Corea, and all hands lost. The *Emily* had 300 Chinese passengers on board.—

Considering the number of jinrickshas plying for hire in the Colony it is surprising that so few accidents occur. One, however, of a rather serious character took place on Wednesday (28th ult.), whereby a Portuguese lady and her son were rather seriously hurt. It seems that while going down the slope leading from Caine Road to the Government Civil Hospital the coolie owing to the impetus of the vehicle fell. He sustained no damage, but the lady and her son were both thrown out and seriously cut about the face. They were taken into an adjoining house, and their wounds attended to. The lady is, we understand, still in a rather precarious condition.

The two men who were arrested on the *White Cloud* for being in charge of a large

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quantity of bad cash intended for importation to Annam, were before Mr. Wodehouse at the Police Court this morning (30th ult.), the first charged with having in his possession a larger number of pieces than five pieces of counterfeit coins resembling, or apparently intended to resemble, a copper coin of the King of Annam, and the second with aiding and abetting. Mr. Mossop appeared for the men, and applied for a remand until Tuesday next. The application was granted, and each defendant allowed out on bail in two sureties of $300 each.—*China Mail.*

From *L'Indo Chine Francaise* we learn that the arrangements of a *credit foncier* in Cochin-China are being pushed on by the home Government, but that a delay of some weeks must take place before the matter is settled, for the following reasons:—It appears that in consequence of the recent financial disasters in connection with stocks in Paris the attention of the Ministry has been most particularly directed to the statutes of societies having a governmental character. In the statutes of the proposed *credit foncier* there are several points which require amendment, and it will be necessary to bring the matter again before the Colonial Council.

It is notified in the *Gazette* of Saturday that the Queen's exequatur empowering Mr. Leon Déjardin to act as Consul for France at Hongkong received Her Majesty's signature on the 17th May.

We note by an announcement in the *Government Gazette* that a petition has been duly filed in the office of the Colonial Secretary by Messrs. N. B. Dennys, J. D. Ross, J. G. Davidson, and Koo Teong Poh, all of Singapore, for letters patent for the exclusive use within the colony of Hongkong of an invention for "Improvements in paints or compositions for coating ships' bottoms to prevent fouling."

On the motion of the Attorney-General Mr. F. H. O. Wilson was yesterday (27th ult.) admitted an attorney and proctor of the Supreme Court.

An extensive piece of heartless swindling has recently been perpetrated here in the emigration business. A broker engaged with between 200 and 300 Chinese intending to emigrate, to find them passages, and supplied them with passage tickets at $50 per head. When the unfortunate people tried to use these tickets, they found them perfectly useless. The broker has absconded and the emigrants will probably never get any redress from him, but we understand that civil proceedings are likely to be taken against the persons from whom the tickets were obtained by the broker.

Some time since the trade of manufacturing counterfeit cash purporting to be coin of Annam, and shipping them off to that country received a check in this colony, when the police seized an immense quantity, which was forfeited to Government, and the coiners fined. Discouraged by this circumstance, it seems that the coiners have carried their business to Macao, and for some time past, large quantities of this spurious cash have been passed through this colony on its way to Annam from Macao. P. S. Campbell got information that a consignment would pass through this place on its way to Saigon, and yesterday morning (29th ult.) he went on board the steamer *White Cloud* as soon as she arrived from Macao, and seized 30 boxes of counterfeit cash, each containing many thousand coins. Two coolies who were in charge of the cash were arrested at the same time, and were taken with the cash to the Central Police Station.—*Daily Press.*

MACAO.

Great alarm existed here among the Chinese yesterday, there being some symptoms of a typhoon. The barometer had fallen, and appearances certainly looked rather ominous. The fishing boats came in to take refuge from the impending storm. About 11 p.m., however, some squalls of rain came, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and between 3 and 4 a.m. to-day more thunder; after that light showers fell until 8 a.m., since which we have have had light variable weather.

The drawing of the prizes in the lottery got up by Mrs. Maria Bernardina dos Remedios to raise funds for new ornaments for the service in the church of San Lourenço took place this morning in the Club União, and was attended by a large number of the principal colonists. Great credit is due to Mrs. M. B. dos Remedios for her efforts in getting up the lottery. The tickets were sold for twenty cents, and there were no blanks, though of course the prizes varied in value.—25th June *Daily Press Cor.*

MANILA.

The sum of $14,800 has been voted at home for the acquisition of four mitrailleuses, and four other pieces of ordnance with their accessories complete, for the new gunboats ordered to be built for this station.

During the absence from Manila of the Russian Vice-Consul, Mr. Adolfo Fabian has taken up the duties of this Consul.

The Italian Opera Co. have postponed their performance of the 15th June, owing to Sr. Ciocci, the baritone, suffering from a throat complaint.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Nueva Caceres at 10.27 a.m. of the 15th June. On the 16th, two other similar shocks were experienced, one at 5.20 a.m., and the other at 5.32 a.m.

The Italian Colony at Manila have forwarded a telegram of condolence to the family of the late General Garibaldi on hearing the news of the demise of the gallant General.

During the first fortnight of June, there were imported into Manila $116 in Spanish silver coins, and exported during the same period $1,966 in Spanish gold coins and $2,100 in gold dust.

The steamers *Salvadora* and *Esmeralda*, which arrived here on 18th, the former from Singapore and the latter from Hongkong, after being visited by the Health Officer, hoisted the yellow flag and left, the former to the point Locanin, outside the Bay, where she will remain for 15 days in in quarantine, and the latter to a place two miles outside the anchorage,, where she will be under observation for three days. In view, however, of the sanitary precautions adopted at Singapore, the *Salvadora* will probably be allowed to enter the harbour before the expiration of the 15 days' quarantine.

In the early part of September next the rails for the proposed Tramway will be laid. The first line will be that from S. Gabriel to Tondo.

The frigate *Aragon*, which was to leave Barcelona in the early part of May, comes to relieve the *Doña Maria de Molina*. The *Aragon* is one of the best vessels in our navy.

Several meetings of the Board of Health have been held, and the last on the 20th, to discuss whether the *Salvadora* should suffer to 15 days' quarantine or not. They arrived at the conclusion that the *Salvadora* should be immediately admitted to free pratique, seeing that every precaution was being adopted at Singapore to prevent the spreading of the disease, and in future all vessels from Singapore with clean bills will be admitted to free pratique on arrival at Manila.

The steamer *Filipino*, which arrived from Hongkong yesterday (20th), as it seems she does not carry such bills as to rescue her from the quarantine, will suffer 15 days quarantine in the Locanin Point, for which place she left yesterday afternoon. —*China Mail Trans.*

MOZAMBIQUE.

Macao is not the only Portugnese possession upon which decay has set its seal, and whose glory has departed. From a description of Mozambique in an Indian paper I glean the following:—On the shores opposite to Port Mozambique are between 30 and 40 palatial mansions, now tenantless and deserted, once the residence of Portuguese merchant princes, and attached to most of these houses are barracoons to contain the slaves brought from the interior whilst awaiting shipment. The whole town is in keeping with this air of decayed grandeur; every building has impressed on it the elements of decay. There is no export trade at Mozambique, Zanzibar having long ago absorbed it all, and the import trade is of the most trifling description. Everything is heavily taxed and most of the revenue raised goes to Lisbon. This is also the case with the neighbouring Colony of Macao, and owing to this selfish policy of the Lisbon Government no efforts are made to improve the harbour or or attract trade to the deserted port.—*Daily Press Cor.*

NORTH BORNEO.

The British ship *Archos* arrived at this port yesterday morning (26th ult.) in charge of the chief mate, Mr. E. W. Holliday. She has just come up from Kudat in North Borneo, whither she had been with a cargo of bricks and building materials for the erection of buildings for the newly established British North Borneo Company. While lying in the harbour, this vessel had the misfortune to lose her captain, Mr. Alleley, who was attacked by fever and inflammation of the liver, from which he expired on the 10th inst. The unfortunate man was buried the same day, his being the first body interred in a piece of ground which has been marked off to be laid out as the European Cemetery. The crew of the *Archos* suffered somewhat from sickness, having been already much weakened by a heavy visitation of fever which they had had a short time previously while lying at Batavia. Every man on board suffered in this attack. The *Archos* was the first British sailing ship which had visited Kudat, and at the time they were there, the first steamer from England was also lying in the harbour. This steamer was the *Fei Loong*, and during her stay there the crew all enjoyed most excellent health.

We learn from vessels just arrived from North Borneo, that the newly formed company are actively engaged in pushing forward various works at Kudat, the most northerly harbour. As yet the number of Europeans there is small, but there is no doubt their number will soon be greatly increased. A large supply of Chinese labour has already been imported to the place, and the work of clearing away the forest is being carried out rapidly. Kudat, the nearest port to Hongkong, has an excellent harbour, protected all round by hills. The shallow portions of the harbour are being dredged, and the place has a busy appearance. There is quite a Chinese town, somewhat roughly put together, and shops and stores have been opened and are doing business. As yet of course the settlement is in its infancy, and the place has not much of the appearance of a seaport, but with the vigour now being exhibited, no doubt it will not be long before its aspect is much charged.—*Daily Dress.*

HIOGO.

In order to provide a suitable and definite place for anchoring vessels declared infected under the regulations issued by the Japanese Government, the Harbourmaster, Mr. John Marshall, has laid off a Quarantine Ground near the limits of Kobe harbour. The portion of the bay

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set apart for the purpose commences at a point 4,000 feet due East from the South-east corner of the harbour limits, and is bounded on the North and West by lines running East and South from the commencing point.

The U.S.S. *Ashuelot* is expected to arrive here to-day (30th ult.) from Yokohama, and will probably make a stay of about a fortnight. We understand that the *Ashuelot* is to take Mr. John Russell Young, the newly appointed United States Minister to China, over to Tientsin.

When the American ship *Sea Witch* arrived here the other day, several of the crew immediately took forcible possession of a boat and came on shore for a little recreation—they were quickly locked up in gaol. A watch and chain had been stolen on board just after the vessel left Philadelphia, and nothing was heard of them during the voyage. One of the men in custody was remarked to be particularly careful about a piece of soap he had with him, and which appeared rather a curious sort of thing for a sailor to take ashore when intent on a spree. Upon examination it was found that a cavity had been made in the soap, the stolen watch and chain inserted, and then covered over with soap, so that no trace of the operation was visible to casual observation.—*Hiogo News.*

YOKOHAMA.

Transactions in tea during the past ten days have been less than previously; and as arrivals have more than kept pace with the demand, the result has been a fall in prices of from two to three dollars per picul; though, in all probability, the falling off in cup quality has also had something to do with the variation in prices. Sales to date at Yokohama and Kobe have reached 137,022 piculs against 99,233 piculs for the corresponding period last year. Arrivals at Yokohama have been 9,850 piculs, settlements 11,000 and the stock on hand is about 4,500 piculs. Choice teas have not been in much demand and are being held back for better prices, holders not being satisfied with the ruling rates. So far the quality of supplies is better than in previous years, showing that producers are conscious of the necessity of being careful in preparation. In the silk market there is but little activity, though some transactions have taken place for America, chiefly in filatures. The new Silk is reported to be of good quality and a more than ordinary crop is anticipated. Shipments have been 21,241 bales against 22,100 bales to same date last year. The stock of old silk on hand is set down at 1,485 foreign bales.

The Japanese steamer *Riofu Maru*, of 200 tons capacity, has been chartered by Messrs. E. C. Kirby & Co. for the purpose of proceeding to the wreck of the *Mary Tatham*. The *Riofu Maru* arrived here from Kobe on the 21st and, having coaled, started this morning (23rd ult.) to her destination, taking the requisite machinery for getting the stranded vessel off, besides a company of eight experienced foreigners and sixty Japanese mechanics and workmen. Among the machinery are two pumps capable of pumping eight thousand gallons of water per minute. Two of the foreigners are divers and also two Japanese, who have a complete outfit of apparatus for their particular branch of the work. The expedition has been fitted out with every requisite article regardless of cost; and if the *Mary Tatham* can be made to float at all it will be done. We hear that Mr. E. C. Kirby will superintend the work personally.—*Japan Gazette.*

The funeral of Capt. Du Bousquet took place, with great ceremony, yesterday afternoon (21st ult.) at the cemetery of Awoyama, Tokio. The pall-bearers were Capt. Bougouin, military *attaché* of the French Legation, Mr. Satow, Japanese Secretary to the English Legation, Lieut. Gervaise of the *Kersaint*, and a captain of the Japanese army. M. Tricou, Minister of France, officiated as principal mourner, and amongst other notabilities present were General Oyama, Minister of War, Admiral Kawamura, Minister of the Navy, the Governor of Mexico, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, the *Chargés d'Affaires* of Italy and and Russia, Mr. Shiodan, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Admirals Meyer and Enomoto, and a number of the members ■ the diplomatic and consular corps. The band of the *Kiododans* played a succession of funeral marches, and a detachment of the Imperial Guard closed the procession.

From the official returns, we see that from the end of April up to the 15th June, the number of cases of cholera in Kanagawa ken have been 874, and the number of deaths 232, thus showing a mortality of 62 per cent. *(Sic.)*

The Russian flag-ship *Africa* arrived this morning (3rd ult.) from Kobe, and exchanged salutes with the men-of-war in harbour, and the port. As noticed in the *London and China Express*, Rear Admiral Aslambegoff will shortly return home, being relieved by Rear Admiral Kopitoff.

A fatal accident occurred on board the P. & O. Company's steamer *Sunda* on Saturday afternoon (24th ult.) Shortly after passing the Lightship, one of the crew—a Malay—fell overboard, and was drowned in spite of all efforts to save him. Immediately that the alarm was given, the steamer was stopped, life buoys thrown over, and three boats were lowered, whilst the *Sunda* was then kept steaming round the spot where the accident had taken place. Nothing could, however, be seen of the unfortunate man—who is supposed to have been struck by the screw,—and after an ineffectual search of an hour and a half, the steamer picked up her boats, &c., and proceeded on her voyage. The information of the accident was given to the Company's tug which communicated with the *Sunda*.—*Japan Herald.*

COREA.

A Correspondent of the *Hochi Shimbun*, writing on the 8th instant from Ninsen, says that the Coreans have been greatly excited by the presence of two American, three British, one French and five Chinese men-of-war in that port. When these armed vessels arrived the people became panic stricken; and old men, women and children fled to the hills to escape the expected battle. The men-of-war came for the purpose of inducing the Coreans to enter into treaties with foreign nations. The negotiations were conducted in two temporarily erected sheds, and the report that the foreign ambassadors went to the capital is not correct. The Coreans will not allow other foreigners than Chinese to enter their capital; and their antipathy ■ foreigners is so great and wonderful that they absolutely refused to supply them with food.

The latter part of the above is directly antagonistic to what the British officers have to say of the Coreans, who, they state, were eager to trade in fish and vegetables, and manifested pleasure at the idea of commercial relations being opened up with the outside world.—*Japan Gazette.*

Peking Gazettes.

ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.

May 1st.—(1) A Decree. Li Hung-chang has in a memorial given expression to his personal feelings and again requested that he may vacate his post and complete his term of mourning. In reading the outspoken statement of his grief We have been greatly moved. Filial duty is the principle on which Our Government rests, and it is hard indeed sternly to refuse this prayer and thus to do violence to nature. But Li Hung-chang has long held his post in the metropolitan province; the difficulties of the hour are great, the measures to be taken affect the Empire, the position is not to be compared with that of ordinary provinces. In the times of Yung Chêng and Ch'ien Lung (1723-1796), the statesmen Sun Chia-nai, Chu Shih, Chi Ta'êng-yün, Chiang-ping and Yü Min-chung received special Rescripts directing them to pass the period of their mourning at their posts. In more recent times Tsêng Kuo-fan and Hu Lin-yi have been employed in spite of their private sorrows. It is for Li Hung-chang to do his best to repress his personal grief and to feel for his Sovereign in the unavoidable difficulty in which He is placed. In accordance with the terms of the previous Rescript, let him wait for the hundred days of mourning to be accomplished and then return at once to take charge of his post. Let there be no further persistence in refusal.

(2) Memorial from Ting Pao-chen, Governor-General of Szechuen, containing a high recommendation of Hua Lieu-hui, a District magistrate who has rendered most valuable services in dealing with the difficulties and intricacies of the salt trade, by which the provincial revenue from this source has been greatly benefited. A Rescript has already been published in the *Gazette* creating Hua Lieu-hui an expectant prefect.

(3) The Governor of Chêkiang represents that the taxes to be remitted to Peking from his province are this year assessed as follows:—

Land tax.....	Tls.	300,000
Salt tax and *lekin* on salt	,,	220,000
Native Customs.....	,,	40,000
Foreign Customs	,,	220,000
Lekin	,,	100,000
Total.....Tls.		880,000

The Provincial Treasurer now reports that the total amount of land tax that should properly be collected from Chêkiang lands, is some 2,120,000 taels, but the amount actually collected falls far short of this computation and, indeed, barely suffices to defray the current expenses of the provincial administration. It will thus be seen that it is impossible to remit to Peking the sum at which this branch of the revenue is assessed, though every effort will be made to meet the call by retrenchment in expenditure and temporary postponement of undertakings that would otherwise have been set on foot. Rescript:—Let the Board take note.

May 2nd.—A confidential memorial from Ming-an, Military Governor of Kirin, requesting that he may be allowed to retain in his province, beyond the usual term, several officials whose intimate knowledge of the conditions and requirements of the newly constituted administrative divisions render their services almost indispensable. Memorialist prays that, under the unusual circumstances of the case, his request may be sanctioned in spite of the technical objections advanced by the Board.—Granted by Rescript.

May 3rd.—(1) The Governor of Shantung reports that during the last year 610,000 piculs of rice were subscribed by twelve prefectures and departments in his province, to form a store from which the poorer provincials may be relieved in case of drought and famine.—Rescript: Noted.

(2) Memorial from Ch'eng Tuan, a descendant of the Ming dynasty, whose family has been invested with the title of Duke and required to offer periodical sacrifices at the Tombs of the Ming Emperors. Memorialist complains that, in spite of a recent Imperial Decree, the land in front of the Tombs is still cultivated by the farmers in the neighbourhood, and much damage is caused by the reckless felling of timber. He feels it his duty

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once more to bring these proceedings to the notice of the Emperor, that he may not hereafter be accused of negligence and unfaithfulness to his trust.

May 4th.—(1) A Decree, cashiering a second Secretary of the Board of Punishments, proved guilty of embezzling some 5,700 taels of public contributions which he had undertaken to collect. He is further guilty of refusing to make good his defalcations, and inventing false pleas to gain time.

(2) Memorial from the President of the Han-lin, forwarding the petition of a subordinate of that office that he may be excused from proceeding to Shansi to place himself under the instructions of the Governor, Chang Chih-tung. His plea is that his talents are of a literary character and not equal to the conduct of important practical business. He has, moreover, recently noticed in the pages of the *Gazette* that an imputation has been cast upon the motives of officials whose services are applied for by outside provincial Governments. He ventures also to remark that an officer of the Hanlin cannot accept employment of this kind without some loss of dignity, and in these time when the avenues of official advancement are open to many whose entrance would in olden times have been prohibited, it is important that the dignity of the Haulin at least and the reputation of its officials should be fully sustained, especially when it is remembered what favours that office enjoys at the hands of the Emperor. Memorialist begs to forward and to support the prayer of his subordinate. For Rescript see *Gazette* of April 18th and 19th.

(3) The Director General of the Grain Transport reports that, on hearing unfavourable reports as to the state of the Grand Canal, he deputed officers to proceed to Shantung and ascertain the exact condition of the stream. He is now in receipt of their report, to the effect that at various points visited by them the depth of the water averaged from a foot or so to so little as four or five inches. As the junks employed in the conveyance of the tribute-rice draw two feet and a half of water, Memorialist saw that no time was to be lost in devising some measures for the deepening of the canal. He has according had recourse to the usual methods of dredging the bed, and damming up the water below so as to increase the depth above, and he proposes that, if there should in spite of all be an insufficiency of water at the time when the junks are due, to divert the waters of the Chin Mên stream into the canal, in which case he anticipates little difficulty in making the passage. In other respects he will adopt the precautions and imitate the action of his predecessors.

May 5th.—(Court Circular). The Board of Civil Office submitted a copy of the Civil Service List for the summer quarter.

(1) Hsü Yung-i is appointed Director of the Grand Court of Revision.

(2) A Decree in answer to a memorial of Wen-shuo. The Literary Chancellor of Honan lately caused the names of a large number of licentiates to be struck off the lists for having failed to put in an appearance at the annual examinations. His proceedings were considered to be too severe, and upon the remonstrance of the Censor Yeh Yiu-fang, His Majesty was pleased to direct Li Ho-nien, the Provincial Governor, to report on the subject, and that high officer recommended that their degrees should be restored to the licentiates in question. The matter was thereupon referred to the Board. Wen-shuo now represents to His Majesty that the views taken by the Censor, and the Governor were not the result of a disinterested inquiry into the merits of the case; and the authorities of the Censorate, and the Boards of War and Ceremonies, are directed to hold an inquiry and submit the result to the Throne.

(3) The original of Ch'en Pao-ch'en on the report of the settlement of the San P'ai-lou murder case submitted by Liu K'un-yi. It was in consequence of this memorial that two Imperial Commissioners were sent to Nanking to rehear the case, and its late publication is probably due to the fact that it was taken away by the Commissioners, who have not long returned to Peking. Memorialist points out many inconsistencies and improbabilities in the evidence as reported by Liu K'un-yi. For instance, the queue of the victim was said to have been struck off at the scene of his murder, but it was never produced in Court. The brazier which was burning at the time that the crime was committed was, so the evidence shewed, carried away with them by the murderers, who would certainly first have thrown out the burning charcoal. No traces of fire, however, were discovered on the ground. The victim was known to be possessed of some skill as a pugilist and to be carrying a dagger on his person, and it is unlikely that he could have been despatched without inflicting severe injuries on his assailants. Some further discrepancies in the dates, and inconsistencies in the subsequent behaviour of the murderers, are commented upon by Memorialist, who then points out that since he has been able to detect so many inaccuracies in the necessarily incomplete report submitted by Liu K'un-yi, the contradictions and improbabilities would be found much more numerous were the whole of the evidence subjected to criticism. He concludes by shewing the important principles involved in this case, and prays His Majesty to send special commissioners to thoroughly investigate it, and arrive at an equitable decision by which the public dissatisfaction may be allayed. For Rescript see *Gazette* of January 29th, and for full particulars of the trial *Gazettes* of January 8th and 10th.

May. 6th.—(1) A Decree with reference to the conduct of officials deputed to convey ammunition and stores to the military stations in Mongolia. It has been represented to the Throne that numerous abuses are practised by officials of this class who start with large retinues, claim free quarters and maintenance at the towns through which they pass, smuggle private merchandise to a large extent, and make unnecessary calls upon the people for labour and means of transport. The Decree announces that the retinues of such officers are to be considerably curtailed; that their demand for horses and camels is to be calculated according to the weight of the stores of which they are in charge, a list and description of which will be forwarded before their departure, to the Military Lieutenant Governor of Ch'ah'erh; that only officials above a certain rank are free to impress carts and quarter themselves on the inhabitants; and that the offence of smuggling private goods among the stores will be followed by the severe punishment of the offender.

(2) The rest of this and the whole of the next day's *Gazette* is occupied with the memorial of the Imperial Commissioners deputed to rehear the San P'ai-lou murder case. Scarcely any of the details are new, the first part of the present memorial consisting of an almost verbatim repetition of Liu K'un-yi's report of the second enquiry held by him, and the main facts of the latter part having been embodied in the final Decree on the subject which was published in the *Gazette* of 16th April. The criticisms of Ch'en Pao-ch'en upon the report of Liu K'un-yi are taken in order and categorically replied to; the inconsistencies pointed out by him being shewn either to be imaginary or to be the result of clerical errors on the part of the writers who took down the depositions of the witnesses. The memorial is, in brief, a defence of the judgment arrived at by Liu K'un-yi, which has been so violently assailed by the Censors, and the grounds upon which that judgment was based have now been accepted by the Central Government as sufficient and satisfactory.

May 7th.—This day's *Gazette* is entirely taken up with the latter half of the preceding memorial.

May 8th.—(1) Ch'ing-yü, Governor of Kuangsi, reports the departure from Kuei-lin Fu of the Annamese Envoy and suite on their return journey from Peking. The Envoy arrived at the provincial capital, under befitting Chinese escort, on 27th February, where refreshments were provided for him and he was invited to take a short rest. He expressed himself highly pleased with his reception and treatment at Peking, and much impressed with the condescension of the Emperor in transmitting by his hand a letter and presents for the Prince of Annam, an honour, he observed, rarely accorded to a tributary state by its suzerain. Memorialist is convinced of the sincerity of the Envoy's expressions, and the latter left Kuei-lin Fu on March 5th, by boat, *en route* for his native country.—Rescript: Noted.

(2) Memorial from Yü-lu, the Governor of Anhui, in answer to an Imperial Decree directing him to make some arrangement for the better administration of the difficult country constituting the boundary between Honan and Anhui, and lying between the Districts of Ku-shih and Shang-ch'eng on the one side and Lu-an and Huo-ch'iu on the other. The country in question is, physically wild and mountainous, and its inhabitants are of a most intractable disposition. In consequence of the Decree above quoted, a commission was appointed by Memorialist and the Governor of Honan to visit the locality and submit a report as to the measures necessary for its better government. Following the recommendations contained in this report, of which he is now in receipt, Memorialist deems it inadvisable to establish a new District magistracy in the vicinity, as was originally proposed, both on the account of the expense such a step would involve and the longstanding traditions and arrangements which it would disturb. After careful thought and much correspondence with his colleagues, he has determined to transfer the Assistant Sub-prefect now stationed at Ying-chou Fu to Yeh Chia Chi in the District of Huo-ch'iu, removing the Deputy Assistant Magistrate at present in charge of that locality to another spot on the border some 70 *li* distant. The Assistant Department Magistrate now residing at Lu-an will, in the same way, be transferred to Chin Chia Chai in that magistracy. By this arrangement the civil administration of the tract in question will be sufficiently provided for. For the military protection of the country a sergeant with 100 men under him will be permanently quartered at Yeh Chia Chi. This completes the arrangements so far as Anhui is concerned, and corresponding steps are contemplated by the Honan Government to ensure the tranquillity of that part of the border which falls within the limits of Honan. Memorialist concludes by stating that the details of the present scheme, should it be approved of by His Majesty, will form the subject of another representation to the Throne, and that he believes that the Governor of Honan will shortly memorialise His Majesty on the same subject.—Referred by Rescript to the Board.

May 9th.—(1) Li Ho-nien, Governor of Honan, reports the summary execution of five notorious criminals. The chief offender was named Tu Tê-li, a man who for many years had set the authorities at defiance and successfully resisted all attempts to take him. He was recognised as the chief of a formidable band of freebooters whose head quarters were in the neighbourhood of Wu-chih Hsien, had assumed an anti-dynastic title, and was feared far and wide on account of his numerous and

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systematic acts of murder and rapine. He was finally secured and placed in confinement at Wu-chih Hsien by the Magistrate, but managed whilst in prison to correspond with his son, who collected a crowd of followers the main body of whom attacked the court room of the Yamên, whilst a smaller division took advantage of the confusion to proceed to the gaol and liberate the prisoner. He was shortly afterwards recaptured, owing mainly to the cordial cooperation of the gentry with the authorities, and when placed on his trial, foreseeing that a second escape was out of the question, he confessed without reservation to the various charges brought against him and was, with four others who had taken an active part in his rescue, executed at the scene of his crimes.

May 10th.—(1) The Manchu General-in-Chief at Foochow, who is in charge of the Fukien Customs, reports the remittance, in bills, to the Office of the Imperial Household of Tls. 50,000.

(2) The Censor Chang Hung-yüan calls the Imperial attention to a very common abuse practised by provincial Yamên underlings upon candidates who are about to start for Peking to take part in a competition. Their certificates are withheld from them, unless they are in a position to fee the underlings in question, until the last moment; until, indeed, it is barely possible to arrive in Peking by the appointed time. The consequence was that many candidates, after a long and expensive journey, recently found that they had missed the object for which they started. It is accordingly requested that a day may be fixed for a supplementary examination of these candidates.—The suggestion has been referred by Rescript to the Board.

(3) T'an Chung-lin reports the death of the Literary Chancellor of Kansu from an illness brought on by exposure to the sun and a subsequent chill.

May 11th.—(Court Circular). The Astronomical Board submitted a diagram of the forthcoming eclipse of the sun.

A Decree. Li Hung-chang having long been Viceroy of the Metropolitan Province, the business of which is varied and the responsibilities heavy, it has been inconvenient to remove him suddenly from his post, and Decrees have consequently been issued, directing him to wait until the hundred days of mourning are passed, and then to return to take charge of his post. The Viceroy has now, in a later memorial, while asking pardon for giving expression to his grief, begged that Our orders be revoked and that he be allowed to vacate his post and complete his term of mourning. On reading this memorial we were profoundly touched. The expression of Li Hung-chang's sorrow and the repetition of his prayer are in accordance with the highest feelings of human nature; but in the important provincial posts the choice of an officer is determined solely by necessity. Still, it appears to Us that if Li Hung-chang be again directed as before to resume his appointments, he will not be at ease and Our sympathy to him will not be manifested. It is Our will therefore that Li Hung-chang vacate the posts of Grand Secretary and Acting Viceroy of Chihli. After the hundred days of mourning, let him reside at Tientsin and take the command of all the troops in the garrisons and train them diligently. Let him take charge of the post of Minister Superintendent of Trade. For Our Minister to vacate his office and remain with his troops will be in accordance with the rule not to desert a post while under arms, and will not offend against the canons of right conduct. Having a full perception of the sincerity of his fervent prayer, we have been constrained thus to act as the exigency requires, to enable him to satisfy his obligations as a pious son and a faithful public servant, and that he may have no reason hereafter to regret his conduct. With this all Our Empire should be made acquainted. Let Our Minister, feeling for Us in Our labours from morn till eve and duly appreciating the importance of his own post, strenuously exert himself to make worthy acknowledgment by rendering assistance to his country in her difficulties, that Our expectations regarding him may be justified. Let Wang Wên-shao, member of the Grand Council and Acting President of the Board of Revenue, proceed to Tientsin to explain this Our Edict, for his comfort in his distress, and to acquaint him with Our wishes. Let there be no further remonstrance from him.

(2) A Decree. Ao-li, Assistant Resident in Tibet, submits that his health is not restored and begs leave to vacate his post. Ao-li has on two recent occasions obtained leave of absence, once to repair his cemetery and once on account of his health. The term of his leave having now expired, he should have proceeded with all despatch to take up his appointment to shew that he duly appreciated the responsibilities with which he is intrusted. Instead of this, he again represents that he has not recovered, and asks to resign his appointment. His plea cannot be accepted as genuine, and were he to be now peremptorily ordered to his post, it would be vain to expect him to display zeal in the public service. Let Ao-li resign his office and be committed to the Board for the determination of a penalty.

(3) A Decree, directing the authorities of the Imperial Academy to use their best endeavours to reform the idle habits of the teachers and pupils who attend the Government schools for Manchu Bannermen.

(4) Liu Ch'ang-yu, Governor-General of Yünnan and Kueichow, prays for permission to resign his office or come to Peking to have audience of His Majesty. After referring to his previous applications to withdraw from public life, he states that he is now hard on eighty years of age, and that his health is far from good and will not mend. His symptoms were aggravated by the grief he experienced last year at the news of the death of the Empress Dowager, and by his anxiety at the protracted illness of Her Majesty Tz'ü Hsi. Added to this, he feels that he is getting past active work, and though as yet he has made no important mistakes in his administration, it would be well that the provinces should be placed under the charge of some younger and more energetic man. The Rescript alludes to the importance of the post held by Liu Ch'ang-yu, and the satisfactory way in which he has for many years acquitted himself. He is directed to apply himself once more to his duties, and his request to resign or to proceed to Peking is negatived.

May 12th.—(1) Wang Tsu-yüan (王祖源) is appointed Taotai of the Ch'eng, Mien, Lung, Mao, Circuit in Szechuen, the post vacated by Ao-li, promoted to be Assistant Resident in Tibet.

(2) The whole of this and the next day's *Gazette* is occupied by the second and final report of the Commissioners on the San P'ai-lou murder case. The evidence is reviewed at wearisome length, but no new facts of interest are recorded as having been elicited. For the sentences awarded by the Commissioners see the Decree in answer to this Memorial, published in the *Gazette* of 16th April.

May 13th.—This day's issue is entirely occupied with the remainder of the foregoing Memorial.

May 14th.—(1) Memorial from Ting Pao-chên, submitting the result of an investigation into the conduct of Miao Jui-ch'ing, a paymaster suspended four years ago by the Resident in Tibet on suspicion of appropriating part of the soldiers' pay to himself. It appears that owing to the irregularity with which the silver for the troops was forwarded at the time, and the difficulties attending its transit, it had become the custom to borrow tea from the local merchants, and issue it to the men in lieu of pay. This arrangement gave great satisfaction to the merchants, who charged what prices they pleased for the tea and were tolerably sure of getting paid when the tardy remittances of silver arrived. On the other hand great discontent was caused among the troops, who thus received the value of a very small proportion of their stipend. Miao Jui-ch'ing arriving about this time at once took steps to improve this unsatisfactory state of things, and made arrangements for fetching silver from Szechuen, the troops gladly consenting to surrender one fifth of their pay to defray the expenses incurred in the carriage of the rest. The merchants having been thus deprived of a very important source of gain, spread a report that the paymaster was defrauding the troops of their pay, and attempted in other ways to injure his reputation. Memorialist has now investigated the charges brought against him, and finds them one and all devoid of foundation. He concludes by apologising for the length of time that has elapsed since he was directed to furnish this report, pleading the distance of Tibet from Cheng-tu and the consequent difficulty in obtaining reliable evidence.

(2) The Governor of Honan memorialises, deprecating, for the present, any modification of the existing law of summary execution.

(3) The Resident at Hami reports the death of Mai-ha-mo-t'é, a Mohammedan Prince of the first order, and the application, through the widow, of his nephew to succeed to his position and titles. Memorialist wishes to examine the genealogical records of the family before formally submitting the petition of the nephew to His Majesty.

May 15th.—(Court Circular.) The Governor of Shun-t'ien reports a rainfall in the Metropolitan District of over three inches of saturation.

(1) The Governor of Chêkiang reports that during the 7th year of the present reign some Tls. 25,700 were expended in repairing and improving the defences against floods in the vicinity of Hangchow and Chia-hsing Fu (Kahing.)

(2) The report of the rehearing of an uninteresting appeal case in Szechuen, and three memorials on routine business, complete the record of this day's issue.

Public Meeting.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At the Meeting of the Council held in the Board Room, No. 23, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, on Monday, the 26th June, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Present:—Messrs. W. C. Ward (Chairman), D. Brand, C. J. Holliday, A. J. Little, R. Mackenzie, G. J. Morrison, J. Roustan, and the Secretary.

The Minutes of the previous meeting are read, confirmed, signed by the Chairman, and passed for publication.

Cash Statement, for week ended 24th inst., is submitted, and cheques for sundry accounts are signed.

Roads, Water Works' Company.—The following letters are ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 15th June, 1882.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to call your attention to the state of the roads which were opened by the Water Works' Company for the purpose of laying their pipes, &c.

The trenches were filled in and the roads repaired after the pipes were laid, but since then, owing to the continuance of wet weather, they have sunk in many places, forming depressions where the water lodges, which now require to be filled in and metalled.

The Council will be glad if you will kindly have this attended to at once, or if you

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prefer it, the Municipal Surveyor will have the work done, if the Water Works' Company will pay the cost of material and labour.

I may mention that this is the arrangement with the Gas Company. When they require to open the roads, they fill in the trenches after their pipes are laid, and anything subsequently required is done by the Council, the Gas Company paying for the materials and labour.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
R. F. Thorburn,
Secretary.

To Messrs. Drysdale, Ringer & Co.,
Secretaries,
Shanghai Water Works' Company.

Shanghai, 20th June, 1882.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your favour of the 15th inst., calling our attention to repairs necessary to such portions of the roads of the Settlement as have been opened to lay the pipes of the Shanghai Water Works' Company, Limited, we have been directed to thank you for the offer you make, to repair the roads if we will pay for cost of labour and material, and to state that we shall be glad if the Municipal Surveyor will have the repairs attended to and collect the cost of so doing from us.

We are, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
Drysdale, Ringer & Co.,
Secretaries, S'hai. W. W. Co.'s L.

R. F. Thorburn, Esq.,
Secretary, Municipal Council.

Death Certificates.—Letter from the Health Officer submitted, proposing a slight alteration in the Medical Death Certificates, so as to make them resemble more closely the improved form now in use in England. Decided to reply that the Council have no objection to the alteration.

Licenses, Jinrickshas.—Attention is directed to the decision of the Court of Consuls restraining the Council from carrying out the resolution passed at the special meeting of Ratepayers in April last, instructing them to put up to public tender the jinricksha licenses, and it is proposed to cease restricting the number of licenses to 1,500, and to grant them for all jinrickshas which have been examined and approved of by the Council's officers. After some discussion it is agreed to issue the following Board order:—

"The Superintendent of Police is instructed that the regulation restricting the number of jinricksha licenses to 1,500 per is now cancelled, and that in future licenses month are to be granted for all jinrickshas which prove on examination to be in thoroughly good condition.

"Before any jinricksha is licensed, it must be submitted to a rigid examination and no license shall be issued for it unless it is found to be in thoroughly good order.

"All licensed jinrickshas shall be examined at the beginning of each month, and if not found to be in thoroughly good order and condition, they are to be prevented from plying for hire, and their licenses are to be withdrawn.

"Every jinricksha after having been examined and approved of, shall be immediately branded with a number on some part which cannot be easily removed or changed, and the license issued for it shall bear a number corresponding with that branded on the jinricksha."

Licenses, Jinrickshas, Mr. Bidwell.—Letter from Mr. Bidwell applying for 500 licenses is considered, and it is directed that he be informed of the conditions under which licenses are issued, and that, any person conforming to those conditions can have licenses.

The Meeting then adjourned.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI YACHT CLUB.

The race for centreboard Yachts on Saturday last (for a prize value $20) proved a very uninteresting affair indeed; the weather was so unpropitious that at 1.30 p.m., the time of starting, only one yacht, the *Louise*, was ready to cross the imaginary line. The wind was about E.S.E. accompanied by a drizzling rain. As there was little prospect of any other boat starting, the *Louise* was hailed with a view to having the race postponed; but her crew were bent on sailing (and there being no rule of the club preventing her sailing over the course and claiming the prize) they determined to proceed on the exciting journey alone, remarking that it was not their fault that the fair-weather sailors of the club preferred to stay at home. *Louise* crossed the line at 1h. 38m. 00s. and must have been well past Tung-ka-doo before the skippers of *Undine* and *Thistle*, urged no doubt by the remarks of the bystanders, determined to get under-way, and endeavour to overtake the flying *Louise*. It was a hopeless task; about half way up the seven miles reach *Louise* was met returning, having rounded the stakeboat at 3h. 50m. 00s. The *Undine* and *Thistle*, seeing the uselessness of proceeding over the course, hove about and followed *Louise* homewards. On the downward journey *Louise* gained steadily on both *Undine* and *Thistle*, the latter boat passing *Undine*. *Louise* arrived at 6h. 14m. 25s. *Thistle* and *Undine* about 4m. and 6m. later respectively. In all probability the *Louise* would have scored a victory even if the whole fleet had started against her, as she was undoubtedly sailing well and was moreover in charge of an old Shanghai yachtsman who knows the river, and whose ability in handling centreboard craft is second to none hereabout. It would however have given much satisfaction had the race been postponed, and it leads one to believe in the advisability of adopting a rule which will prevent one boat from sailing over for a prize. There is much to be said on the other side, but when it is considered that there is to be a race every week during the season, there appears to be no object in sailing on days that are acknowledged by a majority of the members to be most unsuitable to the enjoyment of the sport of yachting.

The official time is given below:—

	start	finish	elapsed time
	h. m. s.	h. m. s.	h. m. s.
Louise.....1	35 00	6 14 25	4 39 25

No. 2 Co., S.V.C., MONTHLY CHALLENGE CUP.

The Monthly Challenge Cup of the above Company was shot for on Saturday last, when 13 competitors presented themselves at the range. Lieut. Lanning headed the list with a total of 67, but being handicapped 7 points, the Cup fell to Private Algar who won it for the first time. The weather was favourable for shooting notwithstanding the heavy rain which fell. Lieut. Lanning was in command and the register was kept by Sergt. Major Merritt.

The full score is as follows:—

		200 yards.	Total.	500 yards.	Total.	Grand Total.
Lieut.	Lanning	6455555	34	5554555	33	67
Priv.	Algar	5553454	31	4554545	32	63
,,	Brandon	4545334	28	5534455	33	61
Sergt.	Mountris	5544554	30	5535443	23	53
Priv.	Clifton	5543554	29	3434552	26	54
Corp.	Roberts	3544554	30	3434041	22	52
Priv.	Strickson	2322253	21	3424453	25	46
Sergt.	Bowman	4323542	24	3522334	23	48
Corp.	Logan	5334234	23	2423352	21	44
Priv.	Malloy	2424434	23	2222423	17	40
,,	Astill	3422533	22	2400200	8	30
,,	Ware	2323242	19	2rr3430	11	29
,,	Wilson	2302032	12	0000122	6	18

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS.

The weather on Saturday last was not at all propitious for sports or recreation of any kind, and least of all, for the Circus. The afternoon performance could not take place and grave doubts were entertained whether there could be any in the evening. Signor Chiarini, however, does not appear to be easily daunted. Taking advantage of a slight improvement in the weather he caused the water to be drained off and a large quantity of sand, sawdust and cinders to be laid down in the ring and in other parts of the tent. By this means, especially as the rain ceased towards the evening, the arena, seats, etc., were got into very fair order. The attendance at first was very thin, but afterwards increased, and by about 9.30 the dress circle was fairly full and the other parts of the tent less empty than on previous occasions. After an overture by the Town Band the entertainment commenced with, what was styled in the bills, the "Jockey Club Cavalcade." The only novelty about this was the dresses, as the evolutions were much the same as those of previous opening pieces. Instead of wreaths of roses and semi-military costumes the ladies and gentlemen who took part wore jockey caps and jackets of racing colours and, led by Miss Nellie Reid, went through a series of movements which looked remarkably well and gained great applause. Messrs. French and Angelo next mounted the double trapèze and executed some novel feats with wonderful agility. Miss Emily Rolande again displayed her remarkable equestrian skill by jumping through hoops and over banners whilst her horse was going at full speed. The brothers Walhalla attempted the *rôle* of clowns, and, as usual, proved themselves to be much more at home as acrobats than as jesters. The Brothers Faust again gave the "Comic Carnival of Venice" and, on being heartily applauded, introduced a new feature into their clever performance, set down as the Campo Santo scene in the "Vale of Tears." A pistol was fired, the elder brother fell dead and was carried out; presently the band struck up a slow solemn air, which Master Eugene accompanied by a most unearthly wail whilst he entered the ring with a Chinese lantern and spade as though he were about to dig a grave. The corpse, made up between the other two in the most grotesque fashion, was brought in, and some comic business ensued which amused everyone. The Californian horse Othello was introduced by Miss Nellie Reid and fairly outdid General Grant, Duke and Bismarck mentioned in previous notices. The clown tied handkerchiefs round his hind legs, and at the bidding of Miss Reid he quietly lifted up his hoofs and quickly extricated the knots with his teeth: but the most astonishing part of his performance was his unearthing a handkerchief after it had been buried by the clown, unseen by either him or his instructress. He went slowly round the ring and sniffed here and there until he came to the right place, when he removed the earth with his hoof and lifted up the object of his search to the great surprise of the audience. The first part of the programme was brought to a close by the "Grecian Sports" on three bare-backed horses by Mr. F. Watson, in which that gentleman proved himself to be a most accomplished equestrian and the animals exhibited a high degree of training. After an interval of fifteen minutes, during which the band played an overture, the young lady gymnast, Mlle. Zazo, ascended the flying trapèze and displayed some really wonderful feats. Like the lady who held up a brass cannon by her teeth, Mlle. Zazo appears to have a pretty strong jaw of her own. After completing her performance on the trapèze she detached it from the horizontal bar on which it was fastened and fixed a small loop and tassel in its place; she held on to this by her teeth and spun herself round in mid-air like a top amidst deafening applause from the audience. After this followed the "Equestrian Vision" by Mr. and Miss Stoodley, "Pirouettes and Somersaults" on horseback by Mr. Lee, "Les Jeux Ycariens" by the Brothers Faust, and the

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"Hurricane Hurdle Acts" by Mr. C. Watson; all of which were well executed, but which, having been described in previous notices, do not call for special comment. The evening's entertainment was concluded with an exhibition of the Bengal tigers. The cage was wheeled into the ring and entered by Herr Johnsen, who appeared to have perfect mastery over those dangerous brutes and to be able to do whatever he liked with them. No doubt many of the audience felt uncomfortably nervous. Such fears seem to be groundless, for Herr Johnsen has evidently nothing to dread from his strange companions, and the latter have not much chance of escaping from the den. We hope for Signor Chiarini's sake the weather will soon change, as his entertainments are of a very high order and are thoroughly deserving of a greater share of public patronage and support than can well be accorded to them, as long as the Rain Dragon continues to hold its present sway.

Notwithstanding the attractive programme which had been previously issued, there was only a very thin attendance at the Circus on Wednesday evening, which was probably owing to the threatening aspect of the weather. Thanks, however, to a liberal supply of sawdust and cinders the ring and other parts of the tent were in very fair order and the seats were much drier than could have been expected after the heavy rain that had fallen during the day. The flags, flowers, and other decorations, which had been put up in honour of the Fourth of July, still remained and added greatly to the appearance of the scene. After an overture by the Public Band, who, we may here remark are becoming thoroughly accustomed to quite a new style of music under the leadership of Mr. Dixon, the entertainment commenced with the "Roman Races," as it was styled in the bills. Messrs. F. Watson, Lavater Lee, C. Stoodley and G. Watson, dressed in as near an approach to the ancient Roman costume as circumstances would permit, and each with a pair of bare-backed horses, galloped into the ring and went through a series of movements which displayed great skill and training, and called forth loud applause. After this, Harlequin, one of the smallest ponies in the establishment, was introduced by Mr. Romano and both amused and astonished the audience by the singular intelligence he manifested. A skipping-rope dance, cleverly executed by the Misses Stoodley, was a new feature in the performance which considerably added to the high reputation those young ladies already enjoy. Another attractive item in the programme was Indian juggling on horseback by Mr. Lavater Lee, in which that gentleman exhibited wonderful dexterity with a cup and balls, chop-sticks, knives, and four flaming torches which he tossed up and caught in his hands with the utmost impunity whilst his horse was going at full speed. We regret to record that he had an awkward spill before leaving the ring, from which he evidently sustained some injury, although he did not allow it to prevent him from afterwards fulfilling his duties as ring master. The Brothers Faust again gave the Comic Carnival of Venice and the Vale of Tears, both of which will well bear repetition. The Kentuckian horse Monte Christo, mounted by Miss Nellie Reid, did very well, but was scarcely up to the mark of those previously introduced by that lady. The baby elephants, said to have been only three months under training, showed themselves to be apt pupils, and to be possessed of an amount of sagacity not at all below the average of their species. After an interval of fifteen minutes, during which the band played an overture, the young lady gymnast, Mlle. Zazo, again mounted the horizontal bar and flying trapéze and went through the same clever performance which we described in a previous notice. Miss Emma Stoodley once more flew through hoops and paper screens with great agility, and at the imminent risk of her neck. Four coal black horses next entered the ring and reflected great credit on their instructor, Signor Chiarini, by the perfect training they evinced. A comic equestrian scene by Miss Emily Rolande, and Messrs. F. Watson, French and Stoodley caused great amusement; but the "White Marble Statuary," by the Faust Family and the Brothers Wallhalla, fairly brought down the house. These clever artists appeared in white skin tights, with their faces whitened, and with wigs to match, which gave them the appearance of animated marble statues; without the least hesitation, or signs of awkwardness they ranged themselves into a series of most graceful and striking groups of classical and historical figures which were much admired and rapturously applauded. The programme was brought to a close, as usual, by Professor Johnsen's performance with the Bengal tigers, which was the same in all respects as that reviewed by us on Monday last. The prolonged unfavourable weather must have caused serious loss to Signor Chiarini and have deprived many of agreeable recreation. We regret the circumstance very much as the Circus is, in every respect, deserving of public encouragement and support. We hear that Signor Chiarini has abandoned his intention of going to Yokohama and that his next move will be to Canton, for which place Mr. F. G. Wilson, the Agent in advance, has taken his departure in order to make the necessary arrangements.

Correspondence.

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—The accusations recently brought against the management of the Shanghai General Hospital were of so serious a nature, that the Governors felt bound to take action in the matter; but before proceeding to consider these charges in detail, they invited all who had any complaints to make, to address them to the Secretary before the 31st of March. At that date ten additional communications had been received, of which two were distinctly letters of complaint; three were letters in which fault was found with some details of management, but which were on the whole favourable to the Hospital, while the remaining five expressed the entire satisfaction of the writers with the conduct of the Institution. On the 6th April, the Governors held a general meeting, at which the various charges, after discussion, were classed under two heads, and were referred to two Sub-Committees for further investigation. The reports of these Sub-Committees have now been received, and were discussed at another general meeting held on the 13th of June. At that meeting it was decided to publish a summary of the conclusions finally arrived at, together with a brief statement of the principal improvements which have recently been effected, or which are now in course of being carried out.

The food has been complained of as insufficient and of inferior quality. Both Committees are however agreed that the food is well cooked, and suitable for the various classes of patients. The kitchen is at such a considerable distance from the first-class wards, that it must be difficult, especially in winter, to serve the dishes properly heated; but this is a fault of construction in the building which the Governors do not at present see their way to remedy. It is manifestly a difficult matter to provide food which will fully satisfy the requirements of the various patients, and many doubtless miss the comforts of homes in which all the appliances of a private house are placed at the disposal of the sick room. When orders are specially given regarding the diet of a patient, or where wine is prescribed, the Governors are satisfied that such instructions are carefully carried out by the Sisters. In consideration of the fact that milk is largely used in the treatment of the diseases received into the Hospital, the Governors have decided to get that portion which is used unboiled, from a dairy under foreign management.

Mistakes are said to have occurred in the dispensing of medicines, &c. It cannot be denied that some errors have been made, but none of these have been at all serious, and the Governors are satisfied that mistakes of any kind have been of very rare occurrence. The Dispensary is well supplied with drugs from Europe, and any which are not in stock are obtained, when required, in Shanghai. The Sisters have special instructions to forward to one of the foreign dispensaries any prescription which cannot be properly made up at the Hospital.

The attendance in the wards has been most carefully enquired into by the Governors, who have satisfied themselves that the Sisters are most attentive in the discharge of their duties. It is with their knowledge that one of the Sisters devotes a certain amount of her time to the Chinese Hospital, but this is fully compensated for by the services in the foreign hospital of the two native Sisters attached to the Chinese Hospital, who receive no remuneration from the General Hospital funds.

The Governors believe that the charges of inattention have arisen mainly out of the insufficient means hitherto placed at the disposal of the patients for communication with the nursing staff, and with a view to remedying this defect they have determined to replace the present handbells by a system of electric, or other suitable bells, which shall ring in a room where there shall always be some one in attendance. It is unfortunate that the nurses' sitting rooms do not in every case communicate more directly with the wards, but it is now impossible to remedy this fault in construction.

One or two special charges have been made of the neglect or mismanagement of cases in the wards. The Governors have investigated these thoroughly, and are satisfied that they are without serious foundation. The patients in the General Hospital are all well treated and well cared for. It has been asserted that in the administration of a subcutaneous injection, the use of a dirty instrument led to the formation of an abscess, with subsequent loss of health presumably due to general blood poisoning. The case was one of a well-known class, and there is no reason to suppose that the condition of the instrument had anything to do with the results which followed.

The Governors feel that the religious question is one of great difficulty. It is quite contrary to the rules of the Sisterhood that religious subjects be brought to the notice of patients unless the patients desire it. At the same time it must be evident that so long as the nursing is in the hands of a religious Order, religion cannot be absolutely banished from the Hospital, but although isolated cases have doubtless occurred where religion has been introduced in a manner not authorized by the rules, there is every reason to believe that these rules are generally respected. Short prayers are read by the Sisters in the public wards morning and evening with the knowledge and approval of the Governors.

The question of the remuneration paid to the European warders has been under the consideration of the Governors. It has been decided to increase their salaries on the recommendation of the Surgeon and

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the Sister Superior, and the alteration at present being carried out on the building will materially improve the accommodation provided for them.

The Governors have decided that the Acting Surgeon shall be requested to furnish them annually with a list of such instruments and appliances as are in his opinion necessary for the service of the hospital during the ensuing year. It has hitherto been the custom in surgical cases to make a separate charge to the patients for antiseptic dressings, and the Governors have this matter under their consideration with a view to doing away with such charge in the second and third class wards.

The investigations of the sub-committees have brought to the knowledge of the Governors some defects which urgently call for reform. Among the improvements which have been already effected or are now being carried out the following may be enumerated :—

Verandahs and stair-cases have been constructed which enable the servants to obtain access to, and remove slops from, the bath-rooms of the various public and private wards without passing through the wards themselves. A separate service has been organized for this work, with which the boys who are in attendance on the patients in the wards will have nothing to do. Arrangements are being made by which patients can have baths without descending to the ground floor. The open spaces on the ground floor have been paved with stone, and improvements have been made in the drainage. The North wall of the Hospital, the inside of which was always very damp in wet weather, has been battened throughout, and appears now to be impervious to moisture. The walls of many of the wards, and of all the bath-rooms attached to the second and third class wards, have been painted and can now be regularly washed.

There are several important matters connected with the washing of the hospital linen and the patients' clothes, and with the disposal of hospital refuse, which at present engage the attention of the Governors, and they have resolved to appeal to the Municipal Council for assistance in these matters, which have an important bearing upon the public health.

As it appears that there has been some misunderstanding regarding the questions put to patients on entering the hospital, the Governors wish to state that it is by their desire that each patient is requested to state his name, age, nationality, and religion, and, except in the case of charity patients, to give a guarantee for the payment of his expenses.

The Governors believe that the steps which they have taken will be generally approved of, although they have involved the expenditure of a considerable sum. The income of the Hospital being somewhat in excess of the ordinary expenditure, it has been possible of late years to make a gradual reduction in the debt, but there is no probability of the present year's receipts proving sufficient to cover the exceptional outlay lately incurred, and as an increase in the liabilities is extremely undesirable, the Governors may find it necessary before the close of the year to appeal to the public for assistance.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
F. W. Lemarchand,
Chairman of the Board of Governors.

1st July.

THE NEWCHWANG CONSULATE.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—I am much obliged to you for making public some of the grievances from which this port is suffering through the eccentricities of our principal Consular authority. My criticisms are probably looked upon as exaggerations by some of your readers, who cannot believe that a gentleman acting for Great Britain, Germany, France, Denmark etc., would seriously refuse to grant a Consular report, as the receipt for a ship's papers is called, on the ground that the Customs have no right to demand such a report; that he would continue withholding the documents even after he became aware that the steamer was not allowed for want of such formality to commence loading, and that when the master and others acting in the interest of the owners desired to note a protest against the cause of delay over which they had no control, such reasonable notarial proceeding was refused in a manner more emphatic than polite. I can vouch for the truth of the above, and further I know that when the master of the steamer in question, feeling the necessity of the case, called at the Consulate and left the protest, properly written out, with ten dollars for possible fees, such protest and $10 were sent to the steamer's agents, who declined to accept them from the Constable. Within ten minutes thereafter the Consul himself rushed into the office of the agents and there behaved himself in such a disorderly and ungentlemanly manner that he was informed by the principal of the firm, "There is only one master in this office, and that is myself. The sooner therefore you can realise the fact that you must not remain longer here than I will allow you, the better for you."

Such occurrences and others of greater or lesser importance which I have endeavoured to lay before you in an impartial manner, should convince the authorities at Peking that there is something rotten in the state of Denmark. Unfortunately as the grass grows the steed starves. Perhaps on the principle of "emptying the well when the cow is drowned" something will be done to remove the incubus which will soon render the position of merchants simply intolerable. The crisis is not far off, as you may judge by the following narrative of facts, which are, I understand, to be put into exact shape by affidavits; for what ulterior purpose does not affect the points at issue, and I mention it only as a sort of guarantee that I am not dreaming. The acts of Consuls and Judges, I believe, may be commented on, if the object be to do good to the public, especially if there be no display of personal malice. I shall content myself by giving you the facts as they can be sworn to by at least three persons.

A few days ago a gentleman presented himself at H.B.M.'s Consulate, accompanied by a native, and requested the Consul to affix his stamp to a signature on a Deed to be deposited as security for a loan. The Consul insisted on reading and examining the Deed, although requested not to do so; accused the Chinaman of swindling the authorities, and finally not only refused to attest the signature, but pocketed the documents and retired to an inner room. Later on the head of one of the houses accompanied by his two British assistants and the owner of the Deed called on Mr. Allen, informing him that as there was some delay in procuring the attestation he would not further trouble the Consul, and begged that the Deed be returned. This request was flatly refused, because, besides other reasons alleged, the Title Deeds had perhaps not been honestly come by. A long conversation, more or less warm, took place, and on Mr. Allen stating that he was ready to do anything when asked civilly, the applicant, whom we may style B, said, with his politest bow—"Will you do me the favour of surrendering the Deed?" A—"Well, yes, I think so." B—"Many thanks." A—(After a minute's pause, and with a heavenly smile) "But I didn't say when, though." B—"Please, then, say when." A—"I cannot be driven into a corner, I shall suit my own convenience." B—"Allow me to point out to you that these Deeds are entrusted to us by a Chinaman, and that not only shall we lose face, but the transaction (a loan of Tls. 4,000) will be lost as an investment." A—"It is my duty to read everything that comes here." B—"I do not wish you to do so, and I do not think if in Shanghai the Consul had to read everything when his attestation only is required, that he could in twelve months do the work he gets through in a few hours." A receipt was asked for, but on Mr. Allen granting one to the effect that some papers were left with him *for investigation*, such receipt was declined, and he was emphatically informed that he was not asked to investigate; that he had no right whatever to impound the Deeds, etc., etc. At last, B, formally—"Will you be good enough to hand me at once certain Title Deeds, valued at Tls. 10,000, which you illegally detain?"

A—"No, I will not (*sotto voce*) at present."

B—"When will you please to do so?"

A—"I will not say. Leave the office."

B—"Mr. Allen, I beg that you will be good enough to note a protest. Here is a dollar for the purpose."

A—"I refuse also, (at present) because it is a protest against my own action."

B—"How do you know what I wish to protest against? I have not told you."

A—"I know it from experience, and must request you to leave. It is past 4 o'clock."

—Quite true, it was about half-past 4, and very valuable time had been frittered away to no purpose, as the Deeds remained in the possession of H.B.M.'s Consul. We hear that they were forwarded in the evening to B, but too late, as the proposed investment is now "off." The question I ask myself is this. If H.B.M.'s Consul had the right to impound the Title Deeds at 3 o'clock and to retain them, say, till 5 o'clock, without meanwhile giving a proper receipt for them, and in any case without the consent of the owner, who would have had to bear the loss of Tls. 10,000, had they been burned or stolen? Would the position of a Consul acting so have saved the British Government? So strongly do I feel, that I think B would certainly have been justified, had another than a Consul so behaved, in asking for a warrant to apprehend the wrong-doer. I am afraid this is only the commencement of the end. Things are brewing which it will be very bitter for the Ministers at Peking to swallow.

Fairplay.

Newchwang, 23rd June.

THE COREAN TREATY.

To the Editor of the
North-China Daily News.

Sir,—I have seen the Treaty between Corea and the United States in your paper, which I was greatly anxious to read. Taking the Chinese text, which appeared in the *Shên Pao*, as the legitimate one, the Treaty is self-contradictory. It mixes up the tributary country and the sovereign state. In Article I, it says that Corea *is* tributary to China, and this the United States admits. Yet in Article III, it says that the United States can appoint a diplomatic agent to Corea, or *vice versâ*. Has a tributary country the right or power of sending or receiving diplomatic agents? Then, let me ask, wherein lies the force of Article I, in which the United States admits the dependency of Corea upon China? Again, Article I, says that Corea *is* a dependent state (屬邦) *quoad* China, but that as regards the internal administration (內治) and foreign relations (外交) Corea enjoys or has hitherto (向來) enjoyed full authority,—which is equal to saying that Corea has the power to administer its own government, to con-

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clude peace, and to declare war. May a country, which has such rights, be termed dependent? It will be interesting to see the original English text, which may, as usual, be different from the Chinese. If you compare the English and Chinese texts of the Angell Treaty of 1880, you will observe a serious difference between the two, on a very important point.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A JAPANESE.

July 1st, 1882.

JINRICKSHAS.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—To-morrow the 1st of month being licensing day for jinrickshas 'tis devoutly to be hoped the Superintendent of Police will give no licenses to men who cannot produce some guarantee that the coolies they employ are fit for their work. Since the decision in favour of the Guild was given nothing can exceed the wretchedness of the objects that are plying for hire. Filthy beyond words in their attire, many of them are old creatures that only crawl; others, unmistakable opium-smokers incapable of physical exertion, while, the more useless, the louder are they in insisting on payment at extortionate rates. By the way, why do not the police issue a table of fares in English and Chinese and insist on every rickshaw man being made to produce it when called upon?

Yours, &c.,

JIMMY.

June 30th.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—I beg to suggest with reference to "Jimmy's" letter in your issue of this morning, that the fares by jinrickshas should be as follows:—

If engaged to go a certain distance, five cents per mile or part of a mile.

If engaged by the hour, then for first hour, fifteen cents; and for every other hour or part thereof, five cents.

I have paid fares as per foregoing scale for nearly five years past, and with few exceptions found that the jinricksha coolies were quite satisfied, proving they received more than they expected to get; but unfortunately we have no smaller coins in circulation here than five cent pieces. Everyone I think will endorse the statement of "Jimmy" as to the dirty and weak state of many of the coolies, and the, to say the least of it, untidy condition of most jinrickshas and the necessity that exists for stricter measures in regard to both in future.

Yours, etc.,

RALEUS.

1st July.

Miscellaneous.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The following Memorial has been drawn up by the Peking Missionaries and will be sent to the different mission stations throughout China for signature:—

To the Honourable

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The petition of the undersigned Missionaries of the Gospel in China Humbly Sheweth:

That the opium traffic is a great evil to China and that the baneful effects of opium smoking cannot be easily overrated. It enslaves its victim, squanders his substance, destroys his health, weakens his mental powers, lessens his self-esteem, deadens his conscience, unfits him for his duties and leads to his steady descent, morally, socially and physically.

That by the insertion in the British Treaty with China of the clause legalizing the trade in opium, and also by the direct connection of the British government in India with the production of opium for the market, Great Britain is in no small degree rendered responsible for the dire evil opium is working in this country.

That the use of the drug is spreading rapidly in China and that therefore the possibility of coping successfully with the evil is becoming more hopeless every day. In 1834 the foreign import was 12,000 chests; 1850 it was 34,000 chests; in 1870 it was 95,000 chests; in 1880 it was 97,000 chests. To this must be added the native growth, which in the last decade has increased enormously, and now at least equals, and according to some authorities, doubles, the foreign import.

That while the clause legalizing the opium traffic remains in the British Treaty, the Chinese Government do not feel free to deal with the evil with the energy and thoroughness the case demands, and declares their inability to check it effectively.

That the opium traffic is the source of much misunderstanding, suspicion, and dislike on the part of the Chinese towards foreigners; and especially towards the English.

That the opium trade, by the ill name it has given to foreign commerce and by the heavy drain of silver it occasions, amounting at present to about thirteen million pounds sterling annually, has greatly retarded trade in foreign manufactures; and general commerce must continue to suffer while the traffic lasts.

That the connection of the British Government with the trade in this pernicious drug excites a prejudice against us as Christian missionaries, and seriously hinders our work. It strikes the people as a glaring inconsistency that while the British nation offers them the beneficent teaching of the Gospel, it should at the same time bring to their shores, in enormous quantities, a drug which degrades and ruins them.

That the traffic in opium is wholly indefensible on moral grounds, and that the direct connection of a Christian Government with such a trade is deeply to be deplored.

That any doubt as to whether China is able to put a stop to opium production and the practice of opium smoking in and throughout her dominion should not prevent your Honourable House from performing what is plainly a moral duty.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honourable House will early consider this question with the utmost care, take measures to remove from the British Treaty with China the clause legalizing the opium trade, and restrict the growth of the poppy in India within the narrowest possible limits.

Your Honourable House will thus leave China free to deal with the gigantic evil which is eating out her strength, and creates hindrance to legitimate commerce and the spread of the Christian religion in this country.

We also implore your Honourable House so to legislate as to prevent opium from becoming as great a scourge to the native races of India and Burmah as it is to the Chinese; for our knowledge of the evil done to the Chinese leads us to feel the most justifiable alarm at the thought that other races should be brought to suffer like them from the curse of opium.

We believe that in so doing your Honourable House will receive the blessing of those that are ready to perish, the praise of all good men, and the approval of Almighty God.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

THE FRENCH IN TONQUIN.

In a former article on Annamese affairs, we promised to direct the attention of our readers to a system of abduction of women and children carried on, in spite of the law, by Chinese in Annam and Tonquin. We asserted that this diabolical traffic rivalled in many respects the horrors of the old Macao coolie trade; but a further study of the subject has convinced us that this trade outdoes in atrocity all that was atrocious in the Macao business, and possesses features of cruelty peculiar to itself.

There is no use in mincing matters with regard to the cause of this trade: if there were no demand, there would be no supply. Now the demand for these poor women and children is due to the peculiar domestic institutions of the Chinese. They are required ostensibly as household servants; but should the poor things be possessed of good looks and be so fortunate as to win the favour of their masters, not unfrequently they are promoted to the position of secondary wives, though, our informant tells us, the children born from the marriage are not considered legitimate. This may be regarded as the bright side of the picture. As to the shady side, we have but to mention the Chinese quarters in Hongkong, Singapore and Straits Settlements, and even the river side population of Canton to indicate the destinations whither these unfortunates are often sent.

The supply of domestic servants, concubines and prostitutes in China, either being unequal to the demand, or becoming hedged round with greater difficulties, has given a great impetus to the trade in Tonquin and Annam. It has hitherto been carried on so stealthily, that had we not the facts before us in the form of an official report published by the French Government at Saigon, we should have disbelieved in the existence of the trade altogether, but the evidence is so conclusive that there is no getting over it.

The first thing to be noticed is the helplessness of the Annamese Government in the presence of the traffic, and the seeming impunity with which the Chinese dealers go about the country and carry it on, in spite of the express provisions of the Annamese Code, in which it is unmistakably laid down that no Annamese subject can leave the country without official consent, and that, further, the removal of adopted children even is a crime attended with severe penalties. The toleration of such a state of affairs is at least a proof of the utter corruption and weakness of the Court of Hué, and of the power which Chinese traders have acquired in the Government.

Before 1865, the Tonquinese women were unknown in the provinces of China, as the Chinese would have nothing to do with the "black teeth," as they were styled. It was the miserable Tonquinese insurrection, contemporaneous, as our readers are aware, with the Franco-Spanish expedition, that introduced these women into the market. At that time the whole Southern coast was glutted, so to speak, with Tonquinese slaves. With ready ingenuity, our old acquaintances the pirates tricked out their male prisoners in queue and dress *à la Chinoise* and sent them off to Macao barracoons to be shipped thence to the Guano Islands. As for the women, they were more of a drag in the market, but finally they were disposed [redacted] at cheap rates to the Chinese of Lien Chow, for second wives or domestic servants. As, however, the Tonquinese women are contented mortals, are hard-working and withal of a sweet temper, their value as a mercantile commodity increased as these

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qualities became more widely known. They are now more appreciated than formerly; and if a little of her rusticity is removed, one of them sells for quite a handsome figure. Tonquinese women gradually came in demand; they became the fashion; but as the Annamese Mandarins were unwilling to hand over another province to be treated like Quang-yen, the supply was not equal to that demand. The result was that, from the Chinese frontier in the north to the French frontier in the south, the entire coast-line became the scene of frequent abductions of women, which ended in the district becoming deserted; and to such an extent that before any villages could be met with it was necessary to proceed a considerable distance up the creeks and rivers. Even then the supply failed, but the Chinese merchants settled in Tonquin were equal to the emergency; and they determined to set on foot a branch of industry profitable to tempt their spirit of enterprise. Scattering themselves over the country districts, they announced that they were willing to buy children and young women,—a species of crime hitherto unknown in Tonquin,—and which immediately became the scourage of the country. Children were stolen. Many a poor young woman in search of work, having met in with procuresses, was conducted by those wretches to her purchasers, under the pretence of getting work for her. Others, again beguiled by the allurements of some half-caste of Chinese and Annamese parentage, believed that they were going to some *rendezvous d'amour*. A large number of those who were interrogated assert that they were first drugged by leaves of the betel, among which was mixed a stupefying powder; others say that this was resorted to for the purpose of overcoming their hesitation. The real reason, according to the report, is that the women, without any outcry, may be safely conducted to the junk at sea, as they went down the creeks in sampans. This powder, for the same purpose, was mixed among the *riz-sucre* of the children.

After capture, they were taken to villages solely inhabited by Chinese within the Tonquin frontier, and whose domestic arrangements the Annamese authorities dared not intermeddle with. There they were rough-hewn, initiated into the mysteries of the Chinese coiffure, and the other accomplishments that are required before they can sell well. Then they were removed to Hanoi and Haiphong to be conveyed to their destination.

In the above sketch we have refrained from giving the blacker details of the trade, but enough has been given, we think, to show how nefarious a traffic it is. We trust that the French will exercise their influence with the Court of Hué, or, if need be, exercise their own powers on the coast to suppress if possible all such trading in the persons of women and little girls, for all time to come.—*China Mail.*

VISIT OF H.I.H. PRINCE ARISUGAWA TO HONGKONG.

The visit to this Colony of this Japanese Prince, the head of the Arisugawa branch of the Imperial Family of Japan, is an incident which may fairly be recorded as possessing some importance, in view of the fact that H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa is the highest dignitary of Japan who has as yet undertaken a journey to Europe. Although H.E. the Administrator has, in deference to the expressed desire of the Prince, refrained from bestowing upon the illustrious visitor the Royal honours to which he would have been officially entitled, the occasion is none the less suggestive of the growing desire on the part of the Japanese Court to cultivate the closest friendship with the Courts of Europe. The present representative of the Imperial house of Arisugawa no Miya, under notice, is thus referred to in the *Japan Directory*:—

House of Arisugawa no Miya.—Prince Taruhito, son of Prince Takahito, Vice Minister of the Council of State, Commander-in-Chief of the army, and Councillor of Board of Decoration, is the present representative of this family. He was born on the 25th of the 2nd month, the 6th year of Tempo, and was 46 years and 10 months old on the 1st of January, 15th year of Meiji (1882) This house was founded by Prince Yoshihito, 7th son of Go-Yozei Ten-O, who reigned from 1587 to 1611, A.D. The family was established 280 years ago, and eight generations have since passed away. Prince Takahito, father of the present representative of the family, is still alive but has retired into private life.

Of the three Imperial houses next to the reigning family —viz., Arisugawa, Fushimi, and Kanin—the first named takes first rank. The Prince who has just passed through the Colony, indeed, is styled uncle to the present Mikado, on the ground that he was at one time adopted by the father or grandfather of the reigning sovereign; so that, failing a successor in the Ten-O line, the present head of the Arisugawa house would have been now ruler over the Empire. Prince Arisugawa is rather below the ordinary height, is thick set, and has a pleasant and intelligent face. He has, however, never until now been outside of his own country, and he therefore does not speak any of the European languages. We are assured that he is the most popular Prince in Japan, and has been most highly spoken of by the native press for the liberality of his sentiments towards the people. As we have already said, his mission is of a double character: he goes to Europe as the Imperial representative of the Mikado's Court, to be present at the Coronation of the Russian Emperor, when that public event takes place; and at the same time he will visit all the Courts of Europe as the personal representative of His Imperial Majesty of Japan, for the purpose of strengthening the relations with the various reigning houses and governments in treaty relations with the Mikado. His stay in Europe, it is said, will not extend beyond February of next year, and it is believed that he will return to Japan by way of the United States. His Imperial Highness is accompanied by Mr. Hiyashi, as interpreter for English; Mr. Nishi, interpreter in French; and Major Yamamoto, military A.D.C., who, having been several years in St. Petersburg, will act as Russian interpreter to the special mission.

In addition to his personal staff, His Imperial Highness was accompanied by H.E. Mr. Aesano, ex-daimio of the first class of the province of Aki, who has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Rome. This Envoy is accompanied by his wife and a staff of secretaries and attachés.

As we have already stated, the Prince was received by H.E. the Administrator (Mr. Marsh), and he was a guest at Government House during the few days of his stay here, although the entertainments in his honour were necessarily of a quiet and comparatively unofficial character. Prince Arisugawa being commander-in-chief of the army in Japan, he naturally evinced great interest in military matters. It was a happy idea, therefore, to hold a full parade during his stay in the Colony. His Imperial Highness, with H.E. the Administrator, were invited by H.E. the Major-General commanding to attend a parade of the whole troops in garrison yesterday afternoon. It was to be regretted that but little or no notice was given of the General's intention, as a much larger number of residents would have been present than there were, had timely intimation been given. Besides we cannot but seek to impress upon the military authorities, as we have steadily done for years past, the wholesome effect which parades of the troops must exercise upon the large Chinese population. As it was, there was a fairly large gathering of people present. The 3rd Regiment (the Buffs)—General Sargent's old corps—which of course formed the bulk of the rank and file present on the Parade Ground, was under the command of Colonel Parnell, C.B.; the Royal Artillery and the Gun Lascar Companies composing the remainder. At the right of the line, the General commanding placed the Administrator next to the line, then came the Japanese Prince, the General himself being on the outside. In this order, they, together with the various officers of the staff, passed along in front and rear, and then returned to the saluting flag. The troops then marched past, and as they did so, Major-General Sargent requested H.E. the Administrator (as the representative of her Majesty the Queen) to receive the salutes of the officers as they passed. This finished, and the "present arms" having been given, the parade was brought to a close with three hearty cheers for the Queen. The General Commanding was heard to explain to the Prince Arisugawa that the reason why he (the Prince) was not received with a salute when he came on the ground was because the day was the anniversary of the coronation of Her Majesty the Queen, and it would not be right to give any other salute on that parade except that to Her Majesty. The Prince was very much pleased with the parade and with the attention shown him, and repeated his acknowledgements to the General. In the evening, the Prince dined with H. E. Major-General Sargent, C.B., at Head-Quarter House, where a large party (including H. E. the Administrator) met His Imperial Highness; and the occasion was enlivened by the presence of the Band of the Buffs which played a selection of music.

His Imperial Highness and suite left for Naples by the French mail steamer to-day (28th ult.) It may be noted that the "Prince Sakonrai" referred to by our morning contemporary is a mistake, as only one Prince visited the Colony on this occasion.—*China Mail.*

CHINESE BANKS AT TIENTSIN.

The following account of Chinese banking at Tientsin is given by the Commissioner of Customs there, in his Report for 1881:—

A short essay on the constitution, local and country business of Chinese banks at Tientsin will not, I think, be uninteresting or out of place in a Trade Report. I have therefore, endeavoured to gather as many particulars as possible on this subject, but doubt not that I have omitted many facts which would be of some importance to Foreign bankers and others.

Constitution.—There are many banks where the capital is supplied by a number of partners, but, as a rule, only one of these partners has the management of the business, and very rarely—only in very important cases—do they all meet together for consultation, the entire business being left to the partner selected for the management of the bank's affairs. As in Foreign concerns, so in Chinese banks, there are sleeping partners who subscribe to the capital and take their share of profit and loss, but take no direct part in the management; they are not consulted on *all* important matters, but only on those of vital importance to the existence of the bank. There are no joint-stock banks at Tientsin. The capital of some of the largest banks is about Tls. 300,000, but the respectability of the management has more to do with a bank's business than its capital.

Local Business.—Chinese banks at Tientsin receive money on fixed deposit, those of the highest standing giving interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, second-class banks about 7 per cent., and third-

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class as high as 10 per cent. Although placed on fixed deposit, the principal can sometimes be withdrawn at a moment's notice, if the amount is not too large, the bank giving interest for the time it has had the use of the money; but this, of course, is not customary.

The banks make loans on the security of land or merchandise at rates between 15 per cent. and 20 per cent. per annum, and on commercial paper at rates between 7 per cent. and [redacted] per cent. The rate depends more on the standing of the borrower and his security than on the supply of sycee.

Chinese banks issue notes. There are copper *cash* notes for sums between 250 and 100,000 small *cash*, and even higher amounts, the greater number being for sums between 1,000 and 10,000 small *cash*. Notes for silver also are issued for sums between Tl. 1 and 100. These notes circulate only in the place of issue, i.e., a Tientsin bank note would not be accepted as its face value at Canton, although it might be taken at a discount and sent to Tientsin for collection.

There are no ordinary cheques drawn against deposits on current account, but the depositor receives a book, which is presented on each occasion of drawing money. The bank makes the entry and places its stamp over the amount. If the book is lost or stolen, all payments on its presentation by another person than the depositor are refused, and a new book is issued for the balance at the depositor's credit.

The banks have a clearing-house system by which they daily exchange their paper.

It is impossible to say what proportion of trade is carried on by means of sycee without the intervention of banks.

Country Business.—The usual drafts are on demand, after three and after seven days' sight. The price varies with the demand and with the banker's knowledge of the amount of sycee available at the place drawn upon. It is at the purchaser's option whether the price is settled at the time of buying the draft or when it is presented for payment. All such particulars appear on the face of the draft. Tls. 6 per 1,000 is considered a fair rate at Tientsin for drafts on Peking, exclusive of charges for the difference in value of the tael.

In drawing money to be paid elsewhere, the customer may draw a bill for a fixed sum, or the amount may be left to be determined at the date of settlement.

Branch banks do not remit their balances at stated intervals, but await the demand of the head office.

It is hardly necessary to say that the variations in the weight and purity of the tael interfere greatly with business, and are recognised by business men as hindrances to trade which should be abolished.

THE ANNAMESE.

Consul Tremlett, in his trade report on Saigon and Cochin China for the last year, gives an interesting account of some of the superstitions which prevail in Annam. It is bad luck for a fish to leap on board a boat; the fish must be cut in two and thrown into the water again, half on either side. The capture of a porpoise is a very bad omen, for he is the messenger of infernal gods. The cries of a "Gecko," if odd, are lucky; if even, the reverse. A bird crying at night is always bad—a presage of death, in fact. This, says Consul Tremlett, is infelicitous; for some birds of the country only cry at night and all night. The squeak of a musk-rat announces visits. A cock crowing at noon foretells that the daughters of the house will not turn out well. The tiger is, of course, much dreaded, and the mention of him is interdicted in some districts. Sacrifices of pig are made at least yearly, with a document attached, which is or should be exchanged by the beast for the one sent him the previous year; if the tiger omits this, it is a bad look-out for the village. However, it is all an affair of predestination, so it does not matter much. The water-buffalo is an imaginary animal living in rivers and only coming on shore at night; for all that he is patent enough in the district, and uncomfortably curious towards Europeans. The Annamese have several kinds of talking birds—commonly a starling or a raven, who looks after the property while the master is absent, and recounts what has passed when he returns. To meet a serpent in the road is a very bad omen, and whatever business [redacted] then in hand must be renounced. As for ghosts and spirits, they abound in Annam—always, everywhere, and of all descriptions. —*Daily Press.*

Commercial.

HANKOW.

The *Hankow Tea Statistics*, of 3rd July, says:—Business reported during the past week is as under:—

	1882.	1881.
Settlements	18,000	27,640 ½-chts.
,, ...	Nil.	1,520 boxes.
Shipments.....	19,700	27,700 ½-chts.

Consisting of the following Teas, cost in London being calculated at 5/5 per tael Exchange, and £2.10 per ton Freight, direct from here:—

	½-chests.	Tls. per picul.	Per lb.
Ningchows.	1,450	18.00 a 23.00	1/1½ a 1/4
Oopacks ...	5,800	11.00 a 14.60	9½d. a 11½d.
Oonams	5,030	11.00 a 15.50	9½d. a 1/
Oanfaas	5,720	11.25 a 18.75	9½d. a 1/1½

Included in above Settlements are the following 2nd Crop Teas:—Viz., 14,270 ½-chests.

	1882. per picul.	1881. per picul.
Oanfas .....Tls.	15.50 a 18.75	15.00 a 20.00 Tls.
Young-low-toong .. ,,	12.50 a 13.50	12.00 a 14.50 ,,
Nip-ka-see ..... ,,	12.00 a 12.10	13.00 a 12.50 ,,
Cheong-sow-kai .... ,,	14.10 a 15.50	14.75 a 16.40 ,,

Settlements for the season to date are:—

	1882.	1881.
Hankow Tea...596,170 ½-chts.		587,070 ½-chts.
Kiukiang ,, ...282,260 ,,		219,760 ,,
	878,430 ,,	806,830 ,,

The following figures indicate the entire business to date (inclusive of Kiukiang Teas) as contrasted with the settlements for the *same number of days* from the opening of last season:—

	1882. ½-chests.	1881. ½-chests.	1882. ½-chests.
For England and America	*318,090..†327,210	.....	Decrease 9,120
,, Russia..	300,340..	279,620	..... Increase 20,720
,, Shanghai on native account..	69,580..	79,320	..... Decrease 19,740
	½-chests. 938,000	½-chests. 886,160	..... ½-chests. Increase 51,360

* 282,260 ½-chests Kiukiang Tea included.
† 219,760 ½-chests Kiukiang Tea included.

Total arrivals, Settlements, Shipments to Shanghai on native account, and Stocks to date are as under:—

	Arrivals. 1882.	1881.	Settlements. 1882.	1881.
Hankow Tea..	637,760..	636,390	596,170..	587,070 ½-chts.
Kiukiang ,, ..	282,260..	219,760	282,270..	219,760 ,,
	Shipments on native account.		Stock.	
	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.
Hankow Tea..	59,580	79,320	32,000..	20,400 ½-chts.
Kiukiang ,, ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil. ,,

Comparative quotations are as under:—

	1882. per picul. Tls.	1881. per picul. Tls.	1880. per picul. Tls.
Ningchows .....18.00 a 23.00		...	...
Oopacks.....11.00 a 14.60		10.50 a 14.50	12.00 a 17.0
Oonams .....11.00 a 15.50		9.50 a 16 40	12.00 a 14.50
Oanfaa .....11.25 a 18.75		12.00 a 20.60	12.50 a 20.30
Seang-tams	None.	8.00 a 8.20	10.50 a 10.75

Teas bought this year to date are estimated to lay down in London at about the following prices:—

1882.	1881.	
20,000 ½-chts.	11,820 ½-chts.	2/3 a 2/10
42,900 ,,	18,670 ,,	2/ a 2/3
105,300 ,,	55,970 ,,	1/9 a 2/
215,840 ,,	196,120 ,,	1/5 a 1/9
317,640 ,,	207,400 ,,	1/ a 1/5
176,750 ,,	286,850 ,,	8d. a 1/
878,430 ½-chts.	806,850 ½-chts.	

The export to date as per Customs Returns stands thus:—

	lbs.	Re-exports.
Season 1882-83...	36,958,000...	16,028,000 lbs.
,, 1881-82...	39,254,783...	13,174,480 ,,
,, 1880-81...	40,962,660...	13,053,333 ,,
,, 1879-80...	32,724,310...	14,776,210 ,,

The following are the departures for London:—

As per last Report in 11 strs. 31,286,341 lbs.

Against in 10 strs. last year ...28,589,111 lbs.

Departures for Odessa:—

1882.	1881.
8,033,348 lbs.	6,816,664 lbs.

Freights.—The *Hankow* is loading for London [redacted] £2.10. Through rate per P. & O. £2.10, Holt's £3 per ton.

Exchange.—The comparative quotations are as under:—

	1882.	1881.
On London, Credits, 4 months' sight, ..	5/6½	....5/4½
Do. 6 ,, ,, ..	5/5½	....5/4½

The Statistics in this Report are made up to the evening of the 2nd instant.

FOOCHOW.

The market has continued fairly active throughout the past week without much alteration in the rates previously current.

The First Crop is now very nearly complete, and the deficiency as compared with that of last year is generally estimated at about 10,000 chests, the figures being 410,000 chests in 1881 and 400,000 chests this season.

Further supplies of second crop leaf have been received, the quality of which compares unfavorably with similar kinds of last year. Transactions in them have been small.

Souchongs have been in demand at a decline of about Tls. 4 a 5 per picul on opening prices.

Other descriptions call for no special comments.

The following are statistics to date, viz:—

		Arrived.	Sold.	Stock.
Congou	1882—	403,413	289,144	114,269 chts.
	1881—	399,346	264,982	134,364 ,,
Souchong	1882—	25,600	13,842	11,758 ,,
	1881—	16,571	6,326	10,245 ,,
Oolong	1882—	8,000	1,714	6,286 ½-chts.
	1881—	7,000	2,567	4,433 ,,
Scented Tea ..	1882—	30,000	12,832	17,168 boxes.
	1881—	19,000	15,475	3,525 ,,
Flowery Pekoe	1882—	5,000	2,666	2,934 chts.
	1881—	4,350	2,099	2,251 ,,

Exchange.—Credits—4 months' sight 3s. 10d.

The *Foochow Weekly Market Report* of Friday last, says:—"A quieter feeling has prevailed in the Market during the interval that has elapsed since the last Report. Settlements since the 16th instant have been 34,650 chests of Taels 6½ a 30 per picul, and arrivals from the country, during the same period are computed at 27,637 chests. The finer grades of Tea from districts have commanded attention at previous prices; while Medium to good Medium kinds remain unchanged. Common Teas appear to be out of favour, and although quotations are unaltered, prices are weak at the close. A few chops of second crop tea have arrived from the nearer districts of Packlum and Panyong. The quality is scarcely so good as last season. Opening prices at about 1 a 2 taels higher. The first crop is nearly finished, and taking into consideration the large quantity of Dust that has arrived (some 25,000 chests) there can now be no doubt, that it will be short of last Season."—*Foochow Herald.*

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shanghai, 7th July, 1882.

There has been a dragging business doing during the week; sales of cotton goods have been difficult to make and the amount of transactions is small. The inundations on the upper Yangtsze and the adjacent provinces have turned out to be very serious, and business with these districts has consequently been suspended at Hankow. The floods are also made an excuse for not clearing previous purchases, with the result that serious losses are being incurred by merchants whose goods were sold long ago, but who cannot obtain payment. Meanwhile the rate of exchange has fallen, and may fall still further if the present indisposition to purchase silk should continue. A characteristic instance of the way in which Chinese officials sometimes think fit to interfere in business matters has recently occurred here. The Taotai of Shanghai has lent a considerable sum—over £300,000—to enable native silk holders—that is those who have been buying on speculation—to carry their silk, and as they repaid the loans they had raised from the foreign and other banks with these public funds there has been great ease in the money market here for some days past, but this has had no beneficial effect on the import trade. The dealers are as bare of the means of fulfilling their obligations to foreigners as when the rate of interest here was anything between twenty and forty per cent. per annum, and the only people who have benefited are a few speculators. A good deal of the present want of animation in the piece goods market is owing to overtrading last year, which left stocks in the interior entrepots, particularly in the places which are now affected by floods. The harvest prospects in Chihli are still very doubtful. At Chefoo little is going on. At Ningpo there has been a fair demand for heavy weights of Shirtings and good T-Cloths. Grey Shirtings, 8¼lbs. have been slow of sale, and the transactions in lighter weights have been few and to small amounts. 9.12 and 10lbs. goods are still enquired for, and some sales of them have been made to arrive. T-Cloths.—The market has been dull, and closes rather weak. White Shirtings.—Very little has been doing in these; speculators have been re-selling at a considerable loss. The two sales of 64-reed given below are of well known chops and at former rates, other kinds are unsaleable. Drills, Shirtings and Jeans.—Business in these has been chiefly in American goods. Fancy Goods.—Several sales of Turkey Reds have been made privately for the Japan market, and a fair business has been done by auction. Woollens.—This market has not improved. At auction yesterday Camlets, except scarlet which have been steady during the week, were lower; some colours of Spanish Stripes were slightly higher, but Lastings and Long Ells were lower.

Sales of Imports from 30th June to 6th instant, inclusive:—

Grey Shirtings—6-lbs.—1,000 pieces, Lie Eagle 500 at T1.00, Green Cormorant 500 at T0.99. By auction 2,210 pieces. **7-lbs.**—500 pieces Red Lion at T1.32½. Auction sales 1,250 pieces. **8.4-lbs.**—21,450 pieces, Silver 1,000 at T1.78, Squirrel 1,000 at T1.65, Silver Stamp 150 at T1.70, Green Fisherman 1,250 at 1.61½, Goose 1,500 at T1.64, Red Anchor 1,000 at T1.57½, 400 Lion 200 at T1.77, Blue Butterfly 750 at T1.69, Blue 3-Cash 250 at T1.75, Warrior 1,500 at T1.41½, Silver Scene 1,500 at T1.50, Fireman 1,000 at T1.64, Pagoda 2,000 at T1.63½, Black Pigeon, 500 at T1.35, Green Kite 500 at T1.25, Yellow Dragon 250 at T1.28, One Cash 500 at T1.40, Blue Gun 1,000 at T1.62, Cock 500 at T1.52½, Green Fish and Dragon 750 at T1.34, 3-Cash 350 at T1.75, Collies Lion 5,000 at 1.77 Best Eagle 1,500 at 1.50, Red Pheasant 2,000 at T1.56, 2-Lions at T.51½. Auction sales 8,850 pieces. **9.12-lbs.**—2,150 pieces Red Dragon 500 at T1.82½, Green Stag 2.50 at T1.83, Unicorn 1,000 at T2 21. **10-lbs.** 6,000 pieces, Stag 5,000 at T2.25, Red Stag 1,000 at T1.47½. **11-lbs**—5,500 pieces, Blue Seal 500 at T2 57½, Blue Stag at T2.49, Blue Vase 4,750 at T2.42. Auction sales 9.12-lbs. and 10-lbs. goods 2,050 pieces.

T-Cloths.—7-lbs.—18,025 pieces, Blue Lion 500 at T1.09, Black Lion 1,200 at T1.09, Red Stag 5,925 at T1.35, Large Eagle 2,000 at T1.02, 5-Birds 1,250 at T1.62½, Buffalo 1,200 at T1.17, Blue Lion 1,200 at T1.09, 6-Birds 750 at T1.75, Warrior 1,500 at 1.22, Silver Dragon 2,500 at T128. (Auction sales 2,130 pieces.)

Drills & Sheetings.—Drills 75 pieces best Squirrel at T2.75. (By auction 745 pieces.)

White Shirtings.—64-reed. Best Eagle 2,500 at T2.00, Red Unicorn 2,000 at T1.82. **76-reed,** 100 pieces No. 900 at T2.36½. (Auction sales 4,454 pieces.)

American Goods.—Drills 6,600 pieces PMC Dragon 3,750 at T2.86, Lion 2,550 at T2.77, Cock 300 at T2.70. Jeans, PMC Squirrel 1,700 pieces at T2.25.

Fancy Goods.—Cashmere Twills 1,600 pieces assorted Unicorn at T1.80. White Muslins 500 pieces Blue Man chop at T0.67. White Irishes—500 pieces, Anchor chop, at T2.37½. Figured Orleans—Eye chop assorted 600 pieces at T2.50, Woman 600 at T2.50. Plain Lusthes—Cock chop 250 pieces at T2.00.

Turkey Reds—2,710 pieces—700 pieces **2-lbs.** Gold Lion at T0.86½; 300 pieces **2¼-lbs.** Gold Dragon at T1.34; 900 pieces Fisherman at T1.25; 80 pieces **2¾-lbs.** 2-Lion at T0.52½; 320 pieces Bird chop at T126; **3-lbs.** 2-Lion and flag 160 pieces at T1.52½. **5-lbs.** 250 pieces, Gold Lion, at T2.30. Auction sales 2,480 pieces.

Velvets.—120 pieces Woman chop 22 in at T0.13½. **Velvetteens.**—120 pieces, 18 in Deer Chop at T0.11.

Medium Cloths.—390 pieces—Dark Blue Mandarin 30 at T0.95, Butterfly 120 at T100, Boy and Lady 240 at T0.90.

Woollens.—630 pieces, Spanish Stripes have been sold privately: Sea Horse Chop—Scarlet at T0.47½, Gentian at 48 cand., Orange at 50 cands., White at 51 cands., Brown at 46 cands., and 480 pieces Cock chop at 44 cands. per yard. Long Ells 140 pieces assorted, V chop, at T4.50. The sales by auction have been—Camlets 1,313 pieces; Spanish Stripes 484 pieces; Long Ells 800 pieces; Lastings 300 pieces.

Metals.—Mr. Bielfield says in his weekly report—During the last week no chance of importance has occurred, business generally remaining quiet and unsatisfactory. Lead.—There is no demand, even very low offers having failed to tempt buyers. A parcel of 50 tons BL was settled at Tls. 3.95 cash, apparently for the Foochow market. Railrod Iron.—The arrival of the *Narwhal* with about 1,000 tons Sobier has created a quieter feeling among natives, but holders are generally firm and no serious decline is apprehended. Sales:—1,000 bundles Sobier's at T1.92½ and 4,000 bundles Sobier's at T1.87½ per picul, cash. Bar Iron.—No transactions have taken place and the market remains much depressed; stocks both in foreign and native hands are excessive. Pig Iron.—There has been some moderate enquiry for common descriptions at last prices but the market closes quiet. Old Iron.—Sales are reported of:—75 tons Horse Shoes at T1.60 to T1.62 per picul at auction and 30 tons Old Iron Wire at T1.72½. Tinplates.—No business. Steel.—No business.

Kerosene Oil.—A moderate business has taken place at T1.27½ for spot cargo, but recently the market has become quieter and sales have been made at a slight reduction. The market closes quiet with little or no demand. Of floating cargo no transactions are reported. Stock about 355,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing quotations are: New Malwa T430 to 435, Old T460 to 520; Patna 421; Benares, New and Old T426.

Miscellaneous.—Window Glass.—Market quiet, sales 500 cases, to arrive, at T2.67½. Needles.—Scarcely any demand, sales 5 cases Gold Ellips at T1.32½. Dyes.—Only a retail business going on.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Black—A small daily business has been done during the past week, at prices showing a decline of about one Tael on opening rates.

The following are the settlements:—

7,804	half-chests	Ningchow	at	T16½	to 29½	per picul.
735	,,	Keemun	,,	19	,, 20	,,
790	,,	Hohow and Tum-ma-quong	,,	14½	,, 30	,,
298	,,	Wenchow	,,	15	,, ...	,,
2,214	,,	Oopack	,,	13.60	,, 18	,,
3,305	,,	Oonfa	,,	13½	,, 16½	,,
1,813	,,	Oonam	,,	15½	,, 21½	,,
325	,,	Shantaum	,,	10½	,, ...	,,
2,517	,,	Dust	,,	9	,, 10½	,,
19,801	half-chests.					

Stock 67,520 half-chests.

Green.—A fair amount of business has been transacted at slightly easier rates.

The following are the settlements:—

Fychow, fine	594	half-chests	at	T21½	...	per picul.
Taiping, fine	885	,,	,,	22	to 22½	,,
Pingsuey, fine to finest	1,587	,,	,,	25½	,, 26½	,,
Common to medium	3,813	,,	,,	15½	,, 24½	,,
Local Packed	885	,,	,,	20	,, 21	,,
Total	7,754	half-chests.				

Stock, Country Tea ..... 3,320 half-chests. Local packed ..... 1,936 half-chests.
Pingsuey ..... 35,275 ,,

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Silk.—The market has been quiet but steady during the week; prices are still too high to induce purchases by foreigners. There has been some speculative buying by Chinese anxious ■ maintain the market, and some shipments go forward by this mail on native account. Settlements for the week 1,000 bales since 1st June 4,500 bales; Stock, of this and last season's silk, about 24,000 bales. The following have been bought:—Teatlees, Grasshopper at T382½, Beautiful Woman at T377½, Red Peacock at T375, Dancing Bear No. 4 at T355, Phœnix Fong Yuen at T357½, Tiger Chop No. ■ at T350, SSSS Dollar at T347½, Hangchows ■ T312½ to 322½, Common at T312½ to 330. Taysaams, White Ke-hing at T332½ to 350, 9/12 Moos at T290 to 315.

Exchange.—Our rates for Bank bills and private paper dropped ¼th on the resumption of business after last mail, another ¼th on Bank bills and ½d. on Credits on Monday, and ½d. on Bank and ¼th in Credits after the holiday on Tuesday. They have since continued steady at the decline, with very little demand for remittances, and but a moderate supply of private bills. France opened at 6.63 for 4 months paper and have fallen in sympathy with sterling to 6.60, 4 months, and 6.64, ■ months. On India the rate has declined to 306½ at which business has been done.

Shares.—A fair business has been doing during the week, and values have been generally maintained. Messrs. Bissett & Co.'s circular, in the postscript, will give full particulars.

Chinese Market.—Business during the week has been on a limited scale generally. **Sugar,** only 2,000 bags of white and 2,450 of brown have been sold at former rates. **Pepper,** black is rather firmer, sales 100 piculs. **Sandalwood,** sales 200 piculs. Cotton is quoted one mace higher, 550 piculs Shanghai and 100 piculs Compook have been sold **Flints** sales 50 tons. **Malacca Tin**—There has been a considerable business doing in this article; the reported sales being 325 slabs Tung-hing at T27.70 per picul, 900 slabs Fock-chook at T25.30 per picul, 900 slabs Chow-kung at T24.70 per picul.

AUCTION SALES.

Camlets.	Date.	Mark.	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue	Gentian.	Lt Gent.	Green.	Orange.	Purple	White	Mauve	Black.	Magenta	Sales pieces.
Sing-wo	3rd July	UU	9.30	...	9.38	...	...	9.91	...	...	...	...	...	30
King-ming	4th	CPH	10.30	10.15	10.02	10.35	9.63	10.70Lt.Bl.	9.94	10.70YL	9.90	9.04	11.94	240
,,	,,	Pagoda	9.59½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
E-wo	5th	HDB	9.77	10.30	9.65	10.26	...	10.30	...	...	...	...	...	102
,,	,,	,, No. 2	9.04	8.06	8.99	...	8.47	...	...	...	8.67	7.65	...	90
Yuen-fong	6th	SSG	9.37½	9.25	9.52½	10.07½	9.52½	10.42½	...	7.80	9.62½	8.62½	...	590
,,	,,	GGM	9.67½	9.37½	9.65	10.40	9.60	10.55	...	7.82½	9.70	...	...	234
Spanish Stripes.														
King-ming	4th	CPH	0.48½	0.47½Lt.Bl.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.506	...	60
E-wo	5th	HDB	0.488	0.506	0.491	0.486	0.51	...	...	...	...	0.519	...	96
Yuen-fong	6th	TTB	0.49	0.49½	0.50	0.51½Lv.	0.46/53½	0.46½	0.50/53	0.52½Lv.	...	0.53	0.46/49½	256
,,	,,	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Ells.														
Sing-wo	3rd	UU	4.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
King-ming	4th	CPH	5.17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
E-wo	5th	HDB	4.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Yuen-fong	6th	GGL	4.88	...	...	5.14 dk.	5.61	...	5.40	...	...	...	...	400
Lastings.														
Sing-wo	3rd	UU	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.95	...	40
King-ming	4th	Tiger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.60	...	100
,,	,,	Eleph.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.38	...	60
Yuen-fong	5th	GGR	...	8.45	...	9.60	9.16 Lv.	...	...	...	...	8.65	...	100
Miscellaneous.														
Lee-ta, Sp. Stripes	3rd	Gd. Lion	0.44	0.425	0.44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Kung-maw, ,,	,,	...	0.41½	...	0.431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

House Name: 3rd July—

Kung-maw:—WHITE SHIRTINGS, 64-r. No. 200, 100 pcs at T1.33, 64-r, No. 250, 153 pcs at T1.4425. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 200 doz. at T0.4875. ENGLISH DRILLS, 14lbs. Best 60 pcs at T2.375.

Chic-kiang:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 8.4lbs. Red Fish No. 1099 (mildewed) 750 pcs at T1.57, No. 1010 (mildewed) 250 pcs at T1.46, Red One-Man (mildewed) 100 pcs at T1.16.

Lee-ta:—S. P. T-CLOTHS, 100 pcs at T1.4275. GREY SHIRTINGS, 6lbs. One-Man, 960 pcs at T0.94. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 72-r. No. 500, 200 pcs at T2.03.

5th July—

E-wo:—T-CLOTHS, 7lbs. Red Teapot, 250 pcs at T1.26, 7lbs. Black, 250 pcs at T1.085, 8lbs. Red, 250 pcs at T1.3575, 8lbs. Black, 250 pcs at T1.20, 7lbs. Black Dragon, 300 pcs at T0.9575, 7lbs. Yellow Dragon, 630 pcs at T1.15. GREY SHIRTINGS, 8.4lbs. Blue Teapot, 250 pcs at T1.755, 8.4lbs. Red, 250 pcs at T1.6125, 8.4lbs. Black, 250 pcs at T1.353, 8.4lbs. Blue Peacock, 250 pcs at T1.26, 8.4lbs. Green, 750 pcs at T1.26, 8.4lbs. Red, 250 pcs at T1.25, 7lbs. Red Teapot, 250 pcs at T1.29, 7lbs. Blue Peacock, 500 pcs at T1.13, 6lbs. Blue, 250 pcs at T1.02, 10lbs. Blue Teapot, 250 pcs at T2 215, 9.12lbs. Red, 250 pcs at T2.125, 12lbs. Blue, 50 pcs at T2.78, 9.12lbs. Red Dragon, 500 pcs at T1.8275. ENGLISH JEANS, 8lbs. Teapot, 140 pcs at T1.50. ENGLISH DRILLS, Best, 75 pcs at T2.5325, DRILLS, 14lbs. A Dragon, 300 pcs at T1.4275, 14lbs. D, 300 pcs at T1.46. TURKEY REDS, 2lbs. Mandarin, 350 pcs at T0.895, 2¼lbs., 280 pcs at T1.005, 2½lbs., 140 pcs at T1.11, 2lbs. Gold Gentian, 490 pcs at T0.885, 2¼lbs., 350 pcs at T0.99, 2½lbs., 210 pcs at T1.095, 2lbs. Railway, 140 pcs at T0.8225, 2½lbs., 70 pcs at T0.925.

Ye-sung:—WHITE SHIRTINGS, 72-r. No. 900, 200 pcs at T2.05.

6th July—

Yuen-fong:—GREY SHIRTINGS, 6lbs. 2-Man, 1,250 pcs at T0.9675, 7lbs. Blue Britannia, 1,250 pcs at T1.2375, 8.4lbs. House, 1,500 pcs at T1.28, 8.4lbs. Blue Britannia, 250 pcs at T1.425, 8.4lbs. 2-Man, 250 pcs at T1.2775, 8.4lbs. Assorted Britannia, 3,000 pcs at T1.505, 9.12lbs., 250 pcs at T2.12, 10.12lbs., 750 pcs at T2.32. WHITE SHIRTINGS, 64-r. Bl. Lighthouse, 2,500 pcs at T1.49, 72-r., 1,500 pcs at T2.00. T-CLOTHS, 7lbs. Blue Britannia, 700 pcs at T1.05.

Nesche:—TURKEY REDS, 2¼lbs. Peacock, 73 pcs at T0.9275, 2lbs., 103 pcs at T0.8525, Watch, 118 pcs at T0.8575, 2¼lbs., 103 pcs at T0.9375, 2½lbs., 57 pcs at T1.05.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per Str. "*GLENFALLOCH*," cleared 29th June, for LONDON.—Pig's bristles 3.34 piculs. Straw hats 24,000.

Per Str. "*KAISAR-I HIND*," cleared 30th June, for LONDON.—Silk piece goods 2.78 piculs. Pongees 15.95 piculs. Cow hides 98.24 piculs. Strawbraid 250.46 piculs. For BOSTON.—Goat Skin rugs 1,705. For MELBOURNE.—Silk—Pongees 12 64 piculs.

Per Str. "*MINARD CASTLE*," cleared 1st July, for LONDON.—Cow hides, Japan, 270.57 piculs. Native 131.25 piculs. Leatherware, foreign, 15.59 piculs. Strawbraid 243.61 piculs. Goat's skin rugs 5,240. Matting 100 rolls.

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STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND DELIVERIES OF COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE GOODS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 5TH JULY, 1882.

COMPILED FROM THE "CUSTOMS DAILY RETURNS," NOS. 148 TO 153, BOTH NUMBERS INCLUSIVE.

Goods.	Re-Exports and their Destinations.															
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong	Nagasaki.	Hiogo.	Yokohama.	Sandrins.	Local.
Grey Shirtings .....Pcs.	10,049	...	9,950	1,300	3,120	7,700	6,600	17,430	2,100	..	...	...	...	...	...	10,250
T-Cloths ..... ,,	4,083	2,075	615	775	1,955	3,475	3,875	12,850	3,400	600	...	...	...	...	11	3,160
White Shirtings ..... ,,	350	100	500	300	450	6,295	1,808	5,602	100	...	...	...	...	...	50	840
Drills, English and Dutch ... ,,	30	...	300	...	180	1,515	510	1,675	975	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Do., American ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	255	150	3,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Jeans, English and Dutch ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	250	140	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Do., American ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	40
Sheetings, English ..... ,,	...	...	215	455	230	735	150	1,910	380	...	...	...	...	...	3	120
Do., American ..... ,,	165	...	120	40	20	50	1,680	7,080	2,460	...	...	...	...	..	...	360
Dyed Shirtings ..... ,,	...	...	175	46	75	...	123	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, Dyed. ,,	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Damasks, Dyed ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	80	40	40	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chintzes ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
Printed Twills ..... ,,	...	...	50	...	...	80	100	2,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Turkey Red Shirtings..... ,,	...	199	200	...	122	450	920	3,190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
Velvets ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	78	96	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
Velveteens ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Handkerchiefs .....Doz	...	...	300	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Muslins .....Pcs.	200	...	...	...	...	...	133	1,559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Dimities ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn.....Pcls.	...	...	...	...	96	15	114	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes .....Pcs.	...	12	24	...	108	66	60	126	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	42
Medium and Broad Cloths ... ,,	...	...	18	...	24	92	10	6	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Camlets ..... ,,	20	30	30	50	250	460	20	70	70	...	20	...	...	...	...	150
Long Ells ..... ,,	...	...	60	...	180	500	20	40	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	60
Lastings ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	100	80	30	380	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	390	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Lustres, Plain ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
,, Figured ..... ,,	...	...	120	...	120	180	360	120	...	...	120	...	...	...	...	150
,, Crape ..... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GOODS.		Deliveries.		Imports.		* At date Estimate.
		For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	For the week.	For year from 1st Jan., 1882.	
Grey Shirtings	pcs.	68,499	2,592,210	120,450	3,148,587	235,600
T-Cloths	,,	36,876	1,006,656	46,066	772,554	471,600
White Shirtings	,,	16,595	776,174	36,378	850,758	607,100
Drills—English and Dutch	,,	5,445	136,341	4,185	273,013	490,000
,, American	,,	4,150	90,610	21,435	252,870	238,000
Jeans—English and Dutch	,,	520	62,361	1,703	26,567	37,000
,, American	,,	600	9,360	.....	10,805	6,000
Sheetings—English	,,	4,198	124,383	12,030	128,000	86,700
,, American and Continents	,,	11,975	251,815	30,995	272,095	181,600
Dyed Shirtings	,,	569	14,141	1,792	36,832	25,600
Brocades and Spotted Shirtings—White	,,	.....	2,125	.....	1,442	1,400
,, ,, ,, Dyed	,,	200	16,829	1,261	29,034	26,400
Damasks—Dyed	,,	180	3,295	.....	3,292	5,400
Chintzes	,,	520	50,463	4,135	87,802	79,200
Printed Twills	,,	2,580	72,529	3,348	87,554	69,800
Turkey Red Shirtings	,,	5,331	160,212	7,954	228,507	159,700
Velvets	,,	298	14,914	2,562	24,017	27,700
Velveteens	,,	104	4,937	340	8,202	6,500
Handkerchiefs	doz.	1,500	138,067	13,140	73,479	136,800
Muslins	pcs.	2,202	135,197	2,400	72,972	33,700
Dimities	,,	.....	2,353	.....	1,092	2,600
Cotton Yarn	pls.	291	11,266	163	8,286	5,500
Spanish Stripes	pcs.	493	17,559	1,453	32,814	28,600
Medium & Broad Cloths	,,	226	10,475	1,234	22,378	30,200
Camlets	,,	1,170	46,786	2,750	56,030	51,200
Long Ells	,,	900	35,988	1,360	51,280	52,600
Lastings	,,	650	35,611	3,797	51,475	53,400
,, Crape	,,	.....	1,620	.....	638	3,300
,, Cotton	,,	729	38,361	3,191	64,921	73,200
Lustres—Plain	,,	50	2,825	.....	2,799	3,500
,, Figured	,,	1,170	42,497	1,277	48,039	93,900
,, Crape	,,	100	1,200	.....	2,750	2,300

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Yangtsze, Ajax, Norchal, Arnguda, A. M. Small, City of Halifax, Lady Douglas, Khedive, Dorset, Laertes, Glenearn, Southern Cross.*

Import Cargoes declared—*Sindh, Antenor, Lydia, Glenfalloch.*

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ARTICLES.	QUOTATIONS.		
		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Cotton Piece Goods.			
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—			
38½ yds. 39 in. 6-lbs.	nom. per piece	0.9 7 @	1.2.0
7-lbs.	,, ,,	1.1.2½ ,,	1.3.7½
8¼ to 8¾-lbs.	,,	1.1.3 ,,	1.8.0
Newhurst XX	,,	1.8.0 ,,	1.8.2
9 to 9½-lbs.	nom. ,,	1.8.4 ,,	1.9.7½
9.12 to 10-lbs. common quality	,, ,,	1.9.0 ,,	2.1.5
best quality	,, ,,	2.1.5 ,,	2.6.7
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—			
40 yds. 36 in. 56 reed	,,	1.3.4 ,,	1.5.3
60 reed	,,	1.4.0 ,,	1.6.2
64 reed	,,	1.5.0 ,,	1.7.6
64 reed best	,,	1.7.6 ,,	1.9.5
66 to 72 reed	,,	1.9.5 ,,	2.1.5
best	,,	2.2.5 ,,	2.6.0
AMERICAN DRILLS—			
40 yds. 30 in. 14-lbs.	,,	2.7.0 ,,	2.8.5
AMERICAN JEANS—			
30 yds. 30 in. 6½ to 8-lbs.	,,	2.1.5 ,,	2.2.7.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS—			
40 yds. 40 in. 14-lbs. best	,,	2.7.5 ,,	3.0.4
40 yds. 36 in. 12-lbs.	,,	2.6.7 ,,	2.9.0
ENGLISH DRILLS—			
40 yds. 30 in. 14 to 15-lbs.	per piece	1.3.0 ,,	1.7.5
best	,,	2.0.5 ,,	2.7.0
ENGLISH JEANS—			
30 yds. 30 in. 8-lbs.	,,	1.3.7.5 ,,	1.7.6
ENGLISH SHEETINGS—			
40 yds. 40 in. 14 a 15-lbs.	per piece	1.7.5 ,,	2.1.0
DUTCH DRILLS—			
30 in. 40 yds.	,,	2.2.5 ,,	2.5.2½
DUTCH JEANS—			
30 in. 40 yds.	per piece	1.6.0 ,,	1.8.5
T-CLOTHS—			
6-lbs. 24 yds. 32 in. Ordinary	nom. per piece	..... ,,	.....
7-lbs. ,, ,, ,,	nom. ,,	0.8.7 ,,	0.9.5
7-lbs. ,, Mexican	,,	1.0.1 ,,	1.6.0
8 a 8½-lbs. 36 in.	,,	1.2.4 ,,	1.6.0
XX and best	,,	1.6.0 ,,	1.2.0
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue, 26 in.	per doz.	0.4.0 ,,	0.4.4
,, 32 in.	,,	0.5.2 ,,	0.5.5
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	per piece	1.9.0 ,,	2.2.2½
BROCADES, White, 40 yds. 36 in.	,,	2.0.5 ,,	2.2.5
Dyed, Assorted	,,	2.3.5 ,,	2.6.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40yds. 26 in.	,,	3.6.0 ,,	4.4.0
CHINTZ, Assorted, 28 yds. 28 in.	per piece	1.0.0 ,,	1.3.5
Blue	,,	1.1.3 ,,	1.2.3
Brown	nom. ,,	1.2.0 ,,	1.3.5
CASHMERE TWILLS, 25 yds. 28 in.	,,	1.4.0 ,,	1.8.8
TURKEY REDS, 24yds. 32in. 2 to 3-lbs.	,,	0.8.5 ,,	1.7.0
VELVETS, Black, 22 in.	nom. per yard	0.1.3 ,,	0.1.8½
VELVETEENS, Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.1½ ,,	0.1.4
26 in.	,,	0.1.4 ,,	0.1.8½
VICTORIA LAWNS, 12 yds. 42 in.	per piece	0.4.7½ ,,	0.6.0
MUSLINS, Figured,	nom. ,,	0.6.5 ,,	0.7.5
DIMITIES, 12 yds. 36 in.	,,	1.0.0 ,,	1.2.0
41 in.	,,	1.2.0 ,,	1.6.0
YARN, Cotton, Nos. 28 a 32	per bale	73.5.0 ,,	77.0.0
SPANISH STRIPES, Assorted	per yard	0.4.4 ,,	0.5.4
MEDIUM and HABIT CLOTHS	,,	0.7.0 ,,	1.0.5
BROAD CLOTH	per yard	1.2.5 ,,	1.6.0
CAMLETS—			
English, SS, 22 yds. 31 in. Assorted	per piece	7.4.0 ,,	10.1.3
LONG ELLS—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. 31 in. 12-lbs.	per piece	4.6.0 ,,	4.9.5
Assorted	,,	5.3.0 ,,	5.6.2½

ARTICLES.	QUOTATIONS.		
		T.m.c.	T.m.c.
Cotton Piece Goods.			
LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in.	per piece	7.2.5 @	9.4.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds. 31 in. Asst.	,,	2.6.0 ,,	5.1.0
,, LUSTRES, Assorted	nom. ,,	2.7.0 ,,	3.2.5
ORLEANS, Figured, 30 yds. 30 in. Asst.	,,	2.3.5 ,,	2.7.5
Plain, 30 yds. 31 in. Black.	,,	2.2.0 ,,	3.1.5
Metals and Sundries.			
JAPAN COPPER—Slabs, best	per picul	16.0.0 ,,	16.5.0
,, Ore	,,	14.8.0 ,,	15.5.0
QUICKSILVER—American	nom. ,,	46.0.0 ,,	46.5.0
TIN PLATES—14 x 10	,, per box	4.0.0 ,,	4.2.0
STEEL	,, per tub	..... ,,	.....
Bamboo	per picul	3.0 0 ,,	3.3.0
TIN, Foug Hing	nom. ,,	25.7.0 ,,	.....
Fok Chak	,,	25 3.0 ,,	.....
Chowkung, &c.	,,	24.7.0 ,,	.....
HOOP IRON	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.4.0
PIG IRON	per ton	16.5.0 ,,	20.0.0
IRON WIRE, Nos. 11	nom. per picul	..... ,,	.....
,, ,, 12 a 16	,,	4.2.5 ,,	4.4.5
,, ,, 17 a 25	,,	4.5.0 ,,	5.2.5
IRON—Nail Rod—			
Dawes' Best	nom. per picul	2.0.0 ,,	2.1.2½
H. Rogers, Sons & Co.	,,	1.8.0 ,,	2.0.0
Sohier	,,	1.8.2½ ,,	1.8.7½
Belgian	,,	1.7.7½ ,,	1.8.2½
Dawes'—Bar	nom. ,,	2.0.5 ,,	2.1.2½
Round	,, nom	2.0.5 ,,	2.1.0
LEAD, common brands	nom. per picul	4.1.5 ,,	4.2.2½
LB	,, ,,		
SUGAR—			
White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	5.3.0 ,,	5.8 0
,, ,, ,, 2	,,	4.9.0 ,,	5.2.0
,, ,, ,, 3	,,	4.0.0 ,,	4.6.0
White, Canton, No. 1	,,	5.2 0 ,,	5.8.0
,, ,, 2	,,	4 6 0 ,,	5.0.0
,, ,, 3	,,	3 9 0 ,,	4 5.0
Brown, Swatow, Best	,,	3.4 0 ,,	3.6 0
,, Common	,,	3.0.0 ,,	.....
,, Canton	,,	3.1.0 ,,	3.4.0
,, Common	,,	2.8.0 ,,	3.0.0
PEPPER—Black	,,	9 1.0 ,,	9.5.0
White	,,	13.3.0 ,,	14.0.0
RATTANS—Common	,,	2 8.0 ,,	3.5.0
Good to fine	,,	..... ,,	.....
Best	,,	4.0.0 ,,	5.0.0
SAPAN WOOD—			
3 pieces to the picul	per picul	1.7.0 ,,	2.5.0
6 & 7 ,, ,, & inf.	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.6.0
SANDALWOOD, South Sea	,,	4.1.0 ,,	4.4.0
Timor	,,	5.9.0 ,,	8.8.0
Malabar	,,	12.8.0 ,,	19.0.0
WINDOW GLASS—			
Large	per box	2.7.0 ,,	2.5.0
Small	,,	..... ,,	.....
KEROSENE—Devoe's	per case	1.2.7½ ,,	.....
FLINT STONES	per picul	0.4.8 ,,	.....
COTTON—Shanghai	,,	9.8.0 ,,	10.8.0
Compook	,,	9.6.0 ,,	10.5.0
RICE—Shanghai	p. 150 cat.	2.7.0 ,,	3.0.0
Chinkiang	,,	2.3.0 ,,	2.5.0
HIDES—Cow	per picul	14.0.0 ,,	.....

OPIUM

RETURN FOR WEEK ENDED 1ST JULY, 1882.

IMPORTED	MALWA. Chests.	MALWA. Weight.	PATNA. Chests.	PATNA. Weight.	BENARES. Chests.	BENARES. Weight.	PERSIAN. Chests.	PERSIAN. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	331½	331.50	30	36.00	85	102.00	2	2.00
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	10	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	341½	341.50	30	36.00	85	102.00	2	2.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	30½	30.50	134	160.80	76	91.20	5	5.00

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Wuhu. Chts.	Wuhu. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wght.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Wenchow. Chts.	Wenchow. Wght.	Foochow. Chts.	Foochow. Wght.	Hongkong. Chts.	Hongkong. Wght.	Total. Ch	Total. Wg. Pls.
Malwa	141½	141.50	23	23.00	21½	21.50	47	47.00	5	5.00	9	9.00	..	..	80½	80.50	..	..	19	18.00	15	15.00	360½	360.50
Patna	3	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4.80	3	3.60	1	1.20	..	..	11	13.20
Benares	21	25.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	5	6.00	..	..	1	1.20	..	..	27	32.40
Persian	3	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	5.00
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	168½	173.30	23	23.00	21½	21.50	47	47.00	5	5.00	10	10.00	..	..	90½	92.30	3	3.60	20	20.40	15	15.00	403½	411.10

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COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

7th July, 1882.

The M.M. Co.'s mail steamer *Sindh* takes about bales 1,050 of Silk and about 350 tons of Tea.

Vessels Loading for Foreign Ports:—For London, &c., with the mail, P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Khedive*; for London direct—s.s. *Kenmure Castle*; for London viâ Suez Canal, calling at Foochow and Hongkong—s.s. *Glenearn*; for London and Hamburg, calling at Foochow—s.s. *Lydia*; for London viâ Suez Canal, calling at Foochow—s.s. *Laeries*; for London viâ Foochow—s.s. *Benalder*. For New York, &c., with the mail, M.B. Co.'s steamer *Genkai Maru*; for New York direct—barque *Obed Baxter*; for New York viâ Amoy—s.s. *Venice*.

Exchange.—On London, Bank Rate—Telegraphic Transfer, 5s. 1⅞d.; Sight, 5s. 1¾d. to ⅞d.; Bank Drafts, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2¼d.; 6 months' sight, nominal; Credits, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2¼d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 2⅝d.; Bills with Documents, 4 months' sight, 5s. 2⅝d., 6 months' sight, 5s. 2¾d. On Paris—Bank, Documents, 4 months' sight, Fcs. 6.60, 6 months' sight, Fcs. 6.64. On Calcutta—Bank Bills, Rs. 305½. On Bombay—Bank Bills, Rs. 306½. On Hongkong—Bank, demand, 26⅝. Mexican Dollars, 73.30. Gold Bars, 98 touch, ₹193.50. Bar Silver, 111.15. Copper Cash, 1,520.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Business still continues dull in this stock, on the 3rd instant shares were sold for cash at 123¾ premium ex. 73, and yesterday at 122¾ premium ex. 73. There has been no business with Hongkong.

Shanghai Tug Boat Association.—Shares were sold yesterday at ₹100 per share.

Pootung Dock Co.—This Company paid the usual half yearly dividend of 5 per cent on the 3rd instant. Shares were sold on the 5th instant, ex div., at ₹90 per share.

Shanghai Dock Co.—The half yearly dividend of ₹10 per share was paid on the 3rd instant.

Yangtsze Insurance Association.—This Association has declared a dividend of ₹21 per share for the half year ending 30th June, payable on the 13th instant. Shares have been sold at ₹880 cum dividend.

Chinese Insurance Co.—The dividend warrants for $6 per share reached Shanghai on the 4th inst. There has been no business in the shares.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co.—On the 4th instant shares were bought at $985 ex. 73, and yesterday they were sold at $990 ex. 73, at which rate the market closed firm.

China Fire Insurance Co.—The price of these shares seems to be still steadily advancing, on the 30th June, after our report went to press, shares were placed at $320, on the 1st instant at $325, on the 4th at $330, on the 5th at $332½, and yesterday again at $332½, all at exchange 73.

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.—Shares have been placed at ₹210.

Shanghai Water Works' Co., Limited.—Shares have been placed at £37 ex. 5s. 2d., and at £37.10 ex. 5s. 2½d.

Shanghai Electric Co.—At the beginning of the week a few shares were sold at ₹140, since which there has been no business.

Chinese Imperial Government Loans.—Bonds of 1878 Loan have been sold at ₹512½, and Bonds of 1881 Loan at ₹520.

Shares.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	Position per Last Report. Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	Last Dividend, &c. To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	Cash Quotations. Closing.
Bank.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,000	$125	$125	$2,100,000	$63,639.45	31 Dec. 81	* £2	21 Feb. 82	122¾ premium.
Steamer Companies.									
Shanghai Steam Navigation Co. (in Liquidation)	22,500	.. ...	.....	.....	₹21,293.46	31 Dec. 81	Return of T.2 on capital.	19 Oct. 80	Tls. 0.90 nominal.
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	₹100	₹100	.....	₹27,117.66	31 Mar. 82	2 %	6 May 82	100
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	₹100	₹100	.....	‡ ₹6,726.86	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	29 Dec. 80	60
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	50,000	£10	£7	.....	.....	.....	First year.		1½ premium.
Docks.									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	₹500	₹500	₹5,500.00	₹128.07	31 Dec. 81	* 2 %	13 Jan. 82	235 ex div.
Pootung Dock Co.	950	₹100	₹100	.....	₹299.32	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	13 Jan. 82	90 ex div.
Gas.									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	₹100	₹100	₹29,000.00	₹21,099.61	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	16 Jan. 82	127
Compagnie du Gaz	500	₹100	₹100	₹12,226.42	₹70.79	31 Dec. 81	* 5½ %	1 Aug. 81	150 nominal.
Insurance (Marine.)									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	600	1,666.67	$500	$475,000.00	₹91,928.49	30 Apl. 81	20 %	30 July 81	1,675
North-China Ins. Co.	1,000	₹2,000	₹600	₹312,600.00	₹257,000.00	31 Dec. 81	₹75	17 April 82	1,225
Union In. Society of Canton	500	$2,500	$500	$356,491.84	$477,688.58	30 June 81	$152	12 May 82	1,625 ex div.
Yangtsze Insurance Association	1,200	₹350	₹350	₹502,157.57	₹18,396.38	31 Dec. 81	6 %	28 April 82	880
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	$1,000	$200	$100,378.44	$677.42	31 Dec. 81	* 6 %	9 Jan. 82	250
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	$250	$50	.....	.....	.....	First year.		85 nominal.
Insurance (Fire.)									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	2,000	$1,000	$200	$823,842.00	$263,403.72	31 Dec. 81	†$71 p. sh.	9 Mar. 82	990
China Fire In. Co., Limited	4,000	$500	$100	$493,632.24	$144,888.91	31 Dec. 81	† 18 %	1 Mar. 82	332½
Miscellaneous.									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,150	₹100	₹100	₹21,112	₹2,396.71	31 Dec. 81	* 5 %	9 Mar. 82	210
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	5,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	First year.		£37.10
Shanghai Tannery Co.	1,500	₹100	₹100	.....	.....	.....	First year.		₹125
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	₹200	₹200	.....	.....	.....	First year.		₹210
Commonwealth Consolidated Mining Co. of Arizona	500	$100	$100	.....	.....	.....	First year.		$450 nominal.
Birt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wood-Cleaning Company	240	₹250	₹250	.....	... ..	.....	* 8 %	17 May 82	₹255
Shanghai Ice Association	202	₹100	₹160	.....	.....	.....	First year.		₹162½
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	₹100	₹100	.....	.....	.....	First year.		₹140

Loans.	Amount of Loan.	Nominal Value of Bonds or Debentrs.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	₹ 42,800.00	₹ 100.00	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	₹104 nom.
Do. 1878	₹ 24,000.00	₹ 100.00	,,	30th June & 31st Dec.	₹105 ,,
Lyceum Theatre Ordinary Debentures..	₹ 17,000.00	₹ 25.00	,,	30th June.	₹ 21 ,,
Do. Preference do.	₹ 5,362.50	₹ 37.50	5 %	31st Dec.	₹ 20 ,,
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1874	£ 627,615	£ 100	8 %	30th June & 31st Dec.	£109½ ,,
Do. do. 1877	£ 1,604,276	£ 100	8 %	28th Feb. & 31st Aug.	£109 ,,
Do. do. 1878	₹ 1,949,500	₹ 500	8 %	April and October.	₹512½ ,,
Do. do. 1881	₹ 4,334,000	₹ 500	8 %	December and June.	₹520

* For half-year. † For year. ‡ A deficit.

J. P. BISSET & Co.

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A Soft Foldable Double Hat especially suited for Sporting, Riding and Travelling.

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His Grace the Right Hon. the Duke of Buckingham, late Governor of Madras.
Hon. W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras.
His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir W. H. Gregory, Governor of Ceylon.
Hon. Sir John Strachey, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces.
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And many Ladies of the highest distinction.

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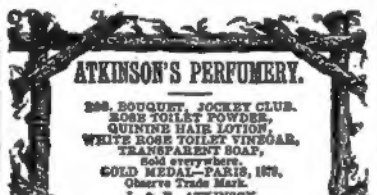
o-a-f 26my-82 17 27th May, 1881.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

WHITE Heliotrope, Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, New Mown Hay, and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Trade Mark:—An Heraldic Rose. 96, Strand, 128, Regent-street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

1se-82 5 2nd Sept., 1881.



(4) alt. 26se-82 8 27th Sept., 1881.

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BY THE USE OF

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS!

IF your *Liver* be sluggish take Holloway's Pills. Should your *Stomach* be deranged, these Pills, if taken, will act like a charm. Is your *Blood* impure? here again is your remedy.

In the hand-to-hand struggle for existence, in the present day, good health is everything; when it is lacking all enjoyment is excluded, and competency is too often reduced to poverty. Holloway's purifying, digestive, and laxative Pills are admirably adapted for restoring soundness to invalids, whose functions are so feebly or irregularly performed that life itself seems most precarious. The Stomach has its many maladies removed by a judicious use of the Pills,—the torpid Liver is roused by them to active secretion,—the Kidneys are kindly encouraged to greater activity,—the Bowels are gently stimulated, and every other organ subserving digestion is placed at its natural standard and better fitted for its duties.

The old, the young, the rich, the poor, whether soldier or civilian, who may suffer from the consequences arising from over indulgence at the table or otherwise, will find that, if health can possibly be restored, these patent Pills (taken according to the printed direction) will prove their infallibility.

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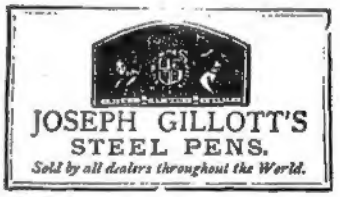
Has there ever been a malignant sore, an old ulcer, or a wound of any kind to which this unrivalled "Heal all" has been applied in vain; "certainly not," answer grateful thousands. Even those ulcerous sores arising from nameless causes which sap the very existence of the young and strongest, and which a course of Mercury can never cure, always yield to the influence of this renowned Ointment, when perseveringly used in conjunction with the Pills.

For aches or pains, contracted and stiff joints,—for coughs and colds (which latter often settle upon the chest, producing fatal consequences) let the afflicted parts be effectually rubbed with the Ointment, as salt is into meat, and a certain cure will only be a question of time and patience. 41 tf

Gold Medal, Paris, 1878.



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SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST ISSUE.)

Date.	Ships' Name.	Flag & Rig.	tons	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 29	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	June 28	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	466	Gall	Kuchinotzu	... 26	Coals	M. B. Kaeshia
... 29	Kang-chi	Chi str	688	Marsden	Foochow	... 27	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	1158	Haswell	Japan	... 21	do	M. B. M. S. S. Co.
... 29	Shanghai	Br str	1195	Martin	Hankow	... 28	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 29	Hanyang	Br str	404	Fox	Hankow	... —	do	G. McBain
... 29	Fantaesie	Br bq	696	Bice	Sydney	May —	Coals	Maitland and Co
... 29	Norwhal	Br sh	1327	Webton	Antwerp	Feb 19	General	Melchers and Co
... 29	Benlarig	Br str	1330	Potter	Hongkong, &c.	June 26	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
... 30	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Flagg	Hankow	... —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co

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ARRIVALS—*Continued.*

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton.	Captain.	From	Sailed.	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 30	Empress	Br bq	390	Handro	Nagasaki	June —	Coals	Nils Moller
... 30	Yoonan	Chi str	1261	Croad	Hongkong	... 26	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Kenmure Castle	Br str	1366	Barrett	Hankow	... —	do	Adamson, Bell & Co
... 30	Velocity	Br bq	490	Martin	Nagasaki	... —	Coals	Morris and Co
... 30	Hardwick	Br str	715	Topp	Saghalien	... 21	do	W. Hewett & Co
July 1	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	... 30	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 1	Ningpo	Br str	761	Cass	Hongkong	... 27	do	Siemssen and Co
... 1	Kung-pai	Chi str	602	Boswell	Swatow and Amoy	... 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 2	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Andrews	Hankow	... 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 2	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	July 1	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 2	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow	June 29	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 2	W. C. de Vries	Br str	478	Smith	Hankow	... —	do	G. McBain
... 2	Hing Shing	Chi str	444	Talpay	Tientsin	... 28	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 3	Taiwo	Br str	718	Friend	Hankow	... 30	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 3	Yang Tsé	Fr str	2422	Lormier	Hongkong	... 30	Mails, &c	Messageries Maritimes
... 3	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Drage	Tientsin	... 30	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 3	Waverley	Br str	404	Stout	Keelung	... —	do	Morris and Co
... 3	Swatow	Br str	530	Hutchison	Amoy	... 30	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 3	Pelham	Br bq	254	Downie	Nagasaki	... —	Coals	Mackenzie & Co
... 3	Pautah	Chi str	870	Patterson	Tientsin	... 30	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 3	Brenda	Br bq	290	Swenson	Nagasaki	... —	Coals	Mackenzie & Co
... 3	Alex. Newton	Br bq	308	Newton	Keelung	... —	do	G. G. Hopkins
... 4	Solidor	Br bq	240	Danielson	Keelung	... —	do	Nils Moller
... 4	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	July 3	General	C. M. S. N. Co
... 4	Tungning	Chi str	342	Buchanan	Wenchow	... —	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 4	Kiang-piau	Chi str	879	Chang	Hankow	... 1	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 4	Wha-on	Br str	262	Rudden	Hankow	... —	do	Morris and Co
... 4	Venice	Br str	1270	Beard	Yokohama			Russell and Co
... 4	Hwaiyuen	Chi str	984	Wilson	Hongkong	June 30	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 4	Appin	Br str	894	Bendall	Foochow	July 2	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 5	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	... 4	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 5	Hongkong	Br str	958	Fryer	Hongkong	... 1	do	Siemssen and Co
... 5	Taku	Br str	608	McClure	Tientsin	... 2	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 5	Hae-an	Chi str	710	Direksen	Tientsin	... 2	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 5	Lee-yuen	Chi str	734	Lunt	Tientsin	... 2	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 5	Ajax	Br str	1549	Kidd	Liverpool, &c	May 17	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 5	Fookeang	Br str	990	Davies	Hongkong	July 1	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 5	Brutus	Ger str	460	Voege	Kuchinotzu	... 2	Coals	M. B. Kaeshia
... 5	Cingalee	Br bq	336	Vringle	Freemantle	May —	Sandalwood	Siemssen and Co
... 5	Kishon	Br bq	491	Howitt	Sydney	... —	Coals	Russell and Co

DEPARTURES

(FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.)

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Ton.	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by
June 28	Oscar Moorjer	Ger bq	360	Johannsen	Nagasaki	Sundries	Eduard Schellhass & Co
... 28	Clara	Ger bq	419	Lintig	Nagasaki	do	Melchers and Co
... 28	Yung-ching	Chi str	761	Andrews	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 28	Fuh Wo	Br str	600	Davies	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 28	Europa	Br str	528	Irvine	Nagasaki	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 28	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 29	Brutus	Ger str	460	Voege	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaeshia
... 30	Fung-shun	Chi str	863	Tisdall	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Glenfalloch	Br str	1418	Sureh	London v. F'chow	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 30	Kiangfoo	Chi str	1468	Morse	Hankow and Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 30	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire
July 1	Kaisar-I-Hind	Br str	2559	Babot	Hongkong, &c.	Mails, &c.	P. & O. S. N. Co
... 1	El Dorado	Br str	900	Young	Chefoo & Tientsin	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 1	Hanyang	Br str	404	Fox	Hankow and Ports	do	G. McBain
... 1	Hideyoshi Maru	Jap str	466	Gall	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaeshia
... 1	Seewo	Br str	1058	Mitchell	Amoy & Swatow	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 1	Shanghai	Br str	1198	Martin	Hankow and Ports	do	Butterfield and Swire
... 1	Hae-ting	Chi str	640	Lancaster	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 1	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 1	Store Nordiske	Dan str	595	Suenson	Cruise		G. N. Tel. Co
... 1	Sheldrake	H.M. g-b	456	Bridger	Ningpo		
... 2	Hae-shun	Chi str	763	Gibbon	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 2	Kung Wo	Br str	737	Fingg	Hankow and Ports	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 2	Chinkiang	Br str	796	Orr	H'kong & Canton	do	Siemssen and Co
... 2	Minard Castle	Br str	1596	R. Skinner	London v. F'chow	do	Adamson, Bell and Co
... 3	Yoritomo Maru	Jap str	612	Cotter	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	M. B. Kaeshia
... 3	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 3	Pym	Br bq	558	Stapleton	Kuchinotzu	Ballast	Drysdale, Ringer and Co
... 3	Hardwick	Br str	715	Topp	Nagasaki	do	W. Hewett and Co
... 4	Fatchoy	Am str	139	Holmes	Ningpo	do	Morris and Co
... 4	Kiang-teen	Chi str	1079	Pratt	Ningpo	Sundries	C. M. S. N. Co
... 4	Kangchi	Chi str	688	Wallace	Foochow	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 4	Kiang-yung	Chi str	1037	Andrews	Hankow & Ports	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 4	W. C. de Vries	Br str	478	Smith	Hankow and Ports	do	G. McBain
... 5	Perle	Br bq	400	Kruse	Nagasaki	do	Nils Moller
... 5	Benglos	Br str	1198	Webster	New York	do	Gibb, Livingston & Co
... 5	Hiroshima Maru	Jap str	1158	Haswell	N'saki, Hiogo, &c.	Mails, &c.	M. B. M. S. S. Co
... 5	Pekin	Br str	1274	Goodfellow	Hankow and Ports	Sundries	Butterfield and Swire
... 5	Sin Nanzing	Br str	714	Drage	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 5	Yoonan	Chi str	1261	Croad	H'kong & Canton	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 5	Pautah	Chi str	869	Patterson	Tientsin	do	C. M. S. N. Co
... 5	Tunsin	Br str	610	Perks	Ningpo	do	Butterfield and Swire

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